July 12th 1919

VOL. CXXIX No. 3331

ne

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

PRICE 10 CENTS

In Canada 13 Cents

NOTICE TO READER.—When you finish reading this magazine, piace, 1 cent camp on the notice, mail the banks of our sudders, spilors and marines. No wrapping No address.

A S BURLESON.

POLYMANIE CHOPMEN AND A CONTRACT OF THE POLYMANIE CHOPMEN AND A

Entered as Second Class matter, January 3 1918, at the Post Office at New York City, N. Y under Act of Starce 3, 1879, 35, 50 at Year 225, Fifth Ave., New York

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

White House Happenings Under Harrison

By Lieut,-Col. E. W. HALFORD

Roads are Trumps

By LEON ARTHUR DICKINSON

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



The Volcano's Fearful Toll of Life

HILE affairs on the surface of the globe during the past five years have been undergoing vast readjustments, the interior department of the earth has not ceased to be disturbed and busy. Earthquakes and volcanoes have been carrying on as usual, heedless of the fact that titanic war was of itself furnishing a sufficiency of catastrophe. But the horrors of the conflict were so great that men have paid but little attention to seismic and volcanic disasters. The recent eruption of Mount Kloet in Java wiped out thirty-one villages, inhabited by the most civilized and prosperous of the natives, and killed or injured 16,000 persons. Yet this terrible event has caused the very slightest ripple of interest, and merely academic sorrow, throughout the greater part of the world. Had the visitation occurred in one of the leading countries, had some large city like San Francisco, New York or London been stricken, a profounder sense of the terror of it would have possessed us. But Java is a land remote, its people do not play a major part on the stage of human affairs, and their comparative insignificance dwarfs the immensity of their misfortune.

the stage of human affairs, and their comparative insignificance dwarfs the immensity of their misfortune.

Even had one of the foremost of the civilized lands been thus scourged, the fearfulness of the happening would not have affected us as once it would have done. We might have had a sharper shock and been more deeply moved, but the loss of life and the destruction would have appeared small compared with the slaughter and devastation wrought, often in a single day, by the artificial volcanoes of the war. The unexampled struggle set a standard for cataclysms, holocausts and agonies that, let us hope, will never be attained again.

Continued on page 74



Copyright 1919, by Lesde



It's toasted

YES, it really is toasted. That's plain sense. Bread tastes better toasted. So do muffins, crackers, cheese. And so does tobacco, of course—especially real Burley.

LUCKY STRIKE STRIKE CIGARETTE



You can't get the delicious toasted flavor in any other cigarette.

But for your pipe? Yes, indeed—Lucky Strike tobacco, same famous formula.



The American Tobacco G.

Do know decid ment \$3 pe

Olivin the Baldw Diame Marx, vator New

Exa ideals. life of and b

> You Mai



SAVE \$43



By Being Your Own Salesman

Try the Oliver for Five Days at Our Expense



Only \$3.00 Per Month

Do not buy or rent any typewriter until you know the Oliver. A five days' trial will help you decide. Besides saving you \$43, we make the payments easy. We ask no advance payment. But merely \$3 per month until the \$57 is paid.

Do not confuse this offer with those for second-hand or rebuilt typewriters. Our \$57 Oliver is our brand new identical Model 9, formerly priced at \$100. It has not been changed in the slightest.

Over 700,000 Sold

Olivers are in use all over the world. Some of the large concerns in the United States using Olivers are: U. S. Steel Corporation, Baldwin Locomotive Works, National City Bank of New York, Diamond Match Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, American Bridge Company, Encyclopedia Britannica, Otis Elevator Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Boston Elevated Railways, New York Edison Company, and a host of others of equal importance.

And thousands of Olivers are used by individuals—every business is represented among our users. And every profession.

You can depend on this wide use of the Oliver as a guarantee of its worth.

No Finer Built

Examine the Oliver carefully. It is built in a model factory with a heritage of ideals. Only the finest materials are used. And this accounts for the prolonged life of the Oliver, its durability, its inbuilt service. It is simplified in construction and built to withstand the hardest usage. The Oliver in war service proved its fine design and construction.

You can't buy a better typewriter at any price.

Mail the coupon now, for either a Free Trial Oliver or further information.

This Simple Plan Makes It Easy to Own an Oliver

This sales plan is a legacy of the war, which taught us all new economies—ones we won't forget.

By reorganizing our method of distribution, we were able to make a radical reduction in price.

. We did not change the famous Oliver an iota. The machine we now sell for \$57 is the identical one formerly priced at \$100—our latest and best model.

During the war we learned that it was unnecessary to have great numbers of traveling salesmen and numerous, expensive branch houses throughout the country. We were also able to discontinue many other superfluous, costly sales methods. You benefit by these savings.

Pre-war extravagances were ended. And our plan of selling made simpler. We send the Oliver to you for free trial, so that you may judge it, in solitude, without being influenced.

No Money Down

Merely send us the coupon. We ship an Oliver to you. Try it for five days. Then, if you agree that it is the finest typewriter at any price, merely send us \$3 per month, until the \$57 is paid.

If you do not believe that this is the greatest typewriter opportunity, return the Oliver to us, express collect. We even refund the outgoing transportation charges. You have not placed yourself under any obligation to buy.

When the Oliver comes to you, you will admire its many advancements—all the refinements made possible during 24 years of typewriter-making. A finer typewriter is impossible.

The coupon below gives you the opportunity to be your own salesman and save yourself \$43. Note that it brings EITHER an Oliver for Free Trial, or further information. Check it accordingly.

The Oliver Typewriter Company
104-A Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago, Illinois

Canadian Price, \$72

THE	OLI	VER '	TYPEWRIT	ER COM	PANY,	
10	04-A	Oliver	Typewriter	Building,	Chicago,	1

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay \$57 at the rate of \$3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.

My shipping point is....

This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book— "The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name

Street Address

ity.....

Occupation or Business



MEETING THE TRAIN MORNING AND NIGHT on time calls for a regular schedule and no delays. Here's where tire troubles would be real trouble. Thoroughly dependable tires are a factor that makes motoring more reliable and far pleasanter.



NOWADAYS many motor cars run on schedule - and Fisk Cord Tires keep them running on time.

THICK, TOUGH TREADS of black rubber-sure traction and no slipping or skidding.

CLEAN, WHITE SIDE-WALLS-they look like the finished product that they are.

THEY GIVE YOU continuous mileage; they look good all the time; they give you finer riding ease and driving comfort and they save gas.

THIS IS THE BIG FISK YEAR—for motorists are more and more critical of tires. Next time-BUY FISK.

FISK CORD TIR

Published by the LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

CXXIX

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919

No. 3331

10 CENTS A COPY \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE



July



"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

Send in Your Vote

LTHOUGH 1920, the nominating year, is still some distance away, Leslie's ballot for Presidential preferences is attracting wide Many members of all parties appreciate, at even this early stage, some token of the way political opinion is crystallizing. There has been no effort on our part to stimulate interest. The mere printing of the coupon has incited hundreds of per-sons to send in their choice for next President. The votes will be carefully counted, classified and anrounced, and all responses from voters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Leslie's more than half a million subscribers and two million readers should supply tens of thousands of votes and make this test of public sentiment truly national and highly significant. All readers are invited to join in this fascinating game of pointing out who should be the coming Chief Magistrate of the nation. Of course, the national conventions next year will have the final say in the matter. But the final figures of this contest may throw much light on the Presidential situation. Send in your vote!

The Parlor Bolshevist

THE most dangerous man is not the individual with long hair and soiled linen who rants against God and the Government and the whole social and economic order. It is easy to see that he is a non-producer, that his stock in trade is denunciation, that he lacks every constructive element and that his ability of the constructive element and the construction of the construct acks every constructive element and that his philosophy leads straight to anarchy and chaos. The most serious menace is the parlor Bolshevist, the reformer whose enthusiasm has run away with his judgment, the so-called "intellectual" with whom the making over of society has become a fad. The most dangerous of the parlor Bol-shevists are the few who are in the pulpits, and the larger number who teach in high school or college.

snevists are the few who are in the pulpits, and the larger number who teach in high school or college.

A striking illustration of this type of Bolshevism is found in a book on "The New Social Order" by the Secretary of the Baptist Social Service Commission. He charges that a few men control production, wages and prices and thus "determine the destiny of millions of men." He declares that a few men fix the output and price of coal, oil and wheat, "control railroads and express companies and are able to make and unmake communities and states." We wonder where our ministerial socialist has been living while the prices of coal and wheat have been fixed by the Government, and while the Government has been running the railroads, the express companies, the telegraph and telephone lines.

Most people know this has happened, and have the evidence in higher prices and rates and poorer service. They know, too, that while this has been taking place, large numbers of this small group supposed to be controlling "the destiny of millions of men" were down at Washington working for a dollar a year to help win the

Washington working for a dollar a year to help win the war. They know, too, that many of these same "autocrats" who have been "oppressing the people" have been at Paris at the request of the President to give advice to the Peace Commission on financial problems. They know, too, that these same men, Davison, Hepburn, Sahin and others of that types are now organizing the Sabin and others of that type are now organizing the great banking interests of the United States to help reestablish the credit and industry of war-stricken Europe. And in the great drive the Baptist denomination is making for millions to carry on its after-war program, some of the most liberal givers will be the same men whom this Baptist clergyman denounces in such thoughtless fashion. Farmers in the Northwest are being misled by the same

Farmers in the Northwest are being misled by the same sort of ignorance of fundamental economic principles. Out in North Dakota the Farmers Non-Partisan League has started the State in the banking business. We have before us a cartoon used in their propaganda. It shows a smiling farmer stepping up to a bank window, shaking hands with the smiling cashier and asking, "Am I good for a loan, Henry?" The ejaculation of the farmer's wife—"Land sakes, can this be true?"—and the smiling countenances of a large family indicate that the farmer got his loan. Of course, the farmer ought to know that a bank cannot loan money on friendship, but only on security, and that the money doesn't belong to the bank or its officers but to the depositors.

Millions were misled, after the Civil War, by the "rag

Millions were misled, after the Civil War, by the "rag money" advocates, who said that all the Government needed to do was to print greenbacks and pay its debts, forgetting that back of the Government's paper and

Be American First

By SENATOR HENRY C. LODGE

Do not forget that having visions is one thing, while being a visionary, especially a visionary whose ideals and visions are stage properties, is quite another. What troubles me most about the books and articles and speeches by our most advanced thinkers setting forth new by our most advanced trinners setting forth new panaceas and systems for all the evils is that they are generally so very old, a fact apparently dis-regarded by their authors, who very properly despise a past which only rises up to be trouble-some. Russian Bolshevism presents a warning to America in its awful results of a scheme which its authors pretended and their dupes believed would make all men happy in a moment. In letters of fire this Russian scene says to us: "This way lies ruin." Be Americans first, Americans last and Americans always.

credit must be gold. As things are going now, farmers will not long need be borrowers. In 1914 the average value of crops was \$970 per farm, in 1917 more than \$2,000, while in 1918 it was \$2,500 and in 1919 will probably be \$3,000. And we are glad of it.

Let the farmers and wage earners and all of us be happy and preserve but mystle the parsons who are presch.

and prosperous, but muzzle the parsons who are preaching the gospel of unrest to a world that is fast wandering from the eternal truths of the Gospel.

Truth The Plain

HOME! One of the newest members of the Senate, A ex-Governor Edge of New Jersey, who made a splendid record as business governor of that State, has introduced in the Senate a resolution that will commend itself to the public irrespective of party lines. Declaring the war to be terminated, the resolution de-Declaring the war to be terminated, the resolution demands that "all American soldiers of the forces of the United States now in Europe shall be withdrawn from such foreign service without loss of time, and be returned to the United States, except such soldiers of the United States Regular Army as have enlisted specifically for service in Europe." Our boys went to Europe to help feet the war thought to a victorious and The second service in Europe." Our boys went to Europe to help fight the war through to a victorious end. That accomplished, their interest ended. They did not enlist, nor were they drafted, to police Europe. That is a job for Europeans. Thousands are now being returned, and there is nothing in Senator Edge's bill antagonistic to this homeward movement of our troops. Its effect would be to hasten what is already being done, and more important still, to protect every American citizen from being kept in Europe, except those in the regular army who enlisted specifically for service there. Bring the boys back to their homes and their jobs. back to their homes and their jobs.

BREAD! With estimates pointing to the biggest wheat crop the country has ever had, one-third practically of the world's crop, there should be no question about cheaper wheat and bread next year. We shall be able to feed ourselves and the world and still have a surplus, but it is a question whether the consumer will reap any benefits from over-production. Farmers have had a taste of Government price-fixing, and they like it. There can be no doubt they will ask the Government to fix a high price for wheat, and if this is conceded, high prices will be demanded for everything else produced on the farm from corn to cotton. When an abnormal price is fixed for a basic commodity like an abnormal price is fixed for a basic commodity like wheat, it is an excuse for inflated prices on everything. People are getting tired of this sort of paternalism. Let the Government take its hands off. Let the law of supply and demand be operative once more. Sooner or later this has got to be. Somebody may lose money in the process of readjustment, but, as it is, everybody is groaning under the excessive cost of practically everything that goes on the table. The public wants to know how it is going to be able to buy flour for what it is really worth, and bread at its price before the war.

DEPEW! Cartoonists tell us that the easiest faces for them to depict are those that have a striking profile. Among the best of these is that of Chauncey M. Depew than whom no American is more widely known in both hemispheres. Recently his picture appeared in LESLIE's and brought about an interesting result, which he discloses in a letter to the editor as follows:

Apropos of the picture of me at the head of your Leslie's article. I find that it served a trade purpose. My barber, who has the shop at the Plaza in New York and at the Copley Plaza in Boston, said that a man came into his place in Boston, and showing him Leslie's asked if he knew the original of the picture. The stranger said, "He is a very distinguished man and the article about him very fine, but that is not what I am after. I am bald just like Senator Depew. The cut of the hair in this picture is what I have been looking for for years. If I could find that barber, no matter where he is located, I would go there when my hair needs attention." My barber said, "I have been cutting the Senator's hair for thirty years. I made that cut when he was going to the photographer. You can have that service without traveling away from Boston, for I am the artist." "And," continued the barber, "on account of that picture in Leslie's I have annexed to my shop a valuable patron." How much a little thing which one meets in life lubricates the wheels and adds to the joy of living. I pity the man or woman who fails to notice them. For instance, I said to the elevator operator the other day, "Well, my friend, how is business with you?" He said, "Like the rest of the world, I have my ups and downs."

WELFARE! In all the history of the world there WELFARE! In all the history of the world there has never been such a generous contribution to the cause of humanity, irrespective of race, religion or politics, as that of the Rockefeller Foundation. Its charter aim—"The welfare of mankind throughout the world"— is illustrated in the world-wide sweep of its benefactions during the past year. As instances showing the range of the Foundation's interest in human betterment might be mentioned a campaign against tuberculosis in France, malaria control in Arkansas and Mississippi, checking of yellow fever epidemics in Guatemala and Ecuador, health campaigns in Brazil and Australia, enlargement of medical schools in China and more than \$22,000,000 given to various forms of war work in tralia, enlargement of medical schools in China and more than \$22,000,000 given to various forms of war work in the five year period, 1014-1019. The American people have been justly famous for the way they have always responded to acute distress from famine, flood or plague. One very admirable feature of the Rockefeller Foundation is that it does not wait for a sharp cry of distress springing from sudden calamity, but surveys the whole world, field, and then with scientific and educational thoroughness proceeds to improve the general welfare of the race. And the beauty of it is that it is all done modestly in the most approved scientific and efficient fashion, with no effort to immortalize anybody.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested All answers regarded as strictly confidential.

In 1916 or did not vote In 1920 I wish to vote for.....

> Reader's name..... Address

Please cut out and mail to EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fifth Ave., New York City

TOTAL VOTE UP TO JUNE 25

GENERAL WOOD, 273; change from Wilson, 39; change from Hughes, 199.

PRESIDENT WILSON, 145; change from Hughes, 12.

CHARLES E. HUGHES, 81; change from Wilson, 11.

SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 64; change from Hughes, 39; change from Wilson, 11; change from Benson (Socialist).

change from Wilson, 11; change from Benson (Socialist), 1.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, 51; change from Hughes, 26; change from Wilson, 21

SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 30; change from Hughes, 3; change from Wilson, 5

WILLIAM G. McADOO, 32; change from Wilson, 27; change from Hughes, 19; change from Wilson, 5

SENATOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 25; change from Hughes, 19; change from Wilson, 3; SENATOR HARDINO, Ohio, 18; change from Hughes, 7; change from Wilson, 6

ELBU ROOT, 9; change from Wilson, 2; change from Hughes, 5

CBARLES M. SCHWAB, 5; change from Wilson; 1, change from Hughes, 3

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, 4; change from Wilson, 3

HERBERT HOOVER, 5; change from Wilson, 1

CHAMP CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 1

SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 10; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CONTROL OF CHANGE CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CONTROL OF CHANGE CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

SCALTERING VICENTIAL CLARK, 3; change from Hughes, 6; change from Wilson, 2

1919

hich

then

its

nan

and

ue.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

THE PRINCE APPRE-CIATES A JOKE.

A striking photograph of the Prince of Wales "taking in" a choice bit of Yankee humor proffered for his delectation by Lieutenant-Commander Read (right). whose transatlantic flight in a Navy scaplane evoked the unanimous enthusiasm of Britons. from the highest to the lowest. Other members of the distinguished group, in which the crew of the NC-4 figures prominently, are Lord Reading (foreground), late British Ambassador toWashington, and Admiral Wemyss, Royal Navy, who is imparting a confidential word to Lieutenant-Commander Bollinger, of the NC-2. The Prince of Wales is expected in America in the late summer or early fall. His coming visit has set society by the ears. With half the royal families of Europe disrupted and discredited, the choosing of a bride for the future King of England may not be an easy matter. Rumor has it that the Prince may be coming to look over the matrimonial prospects here.



INTERNATIONAL PILM SERVICE



IRELAND'S "PRESIDENT" HERE.

Eamonn de Valera (center), formerly a professor of mathematics in the University of Dublin, now styling himself "President of the Irish Republic," mysteriously turned up in New York City late in June after having disappeared from his usual haunts in Erin. He announced that he had come to chlist America's support and recognition in freeing Ireland from English bonds, comparing Ireland's present position to that of the Thirteen Colonies in 1775-76, and insinuating that he himself might be regarded as the George Washington of his Gaelic compatriots. He accused England of a deliberate starvation policy in Ireland, and declared that had the Thirteen Colonies remained under British rule they too would have been similarly oppressed. The Irish Republic, he stated, was proclaimed by vote of a two-thirds majority of the entire Irish people. His presence in this country may cause considerable embarrassment to the Government in its diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which will brook no interference in Ireland. De Valera is flanked by New York Justices Cohalan (left) and Getter (right), who are leading in the campaign here for Irish freedom,



PEACE, PEACE, BUT THERE IS NO PEACE!

Is the peace that has been signed a real peace or is it only a peace of paper? Millions believe that at best the Treaty of Paris is but a weak instrument and must be modified if it is to carry force over a long period. The vanquished cry that it is too harsh, and nurse a grudge against the rest of the world which may break into armed resistance when Germany has somewhat recuperated. The victors hold that the treaty is too lenient and allows the late enemy to regain his former power. In the meantime, fighting is in active course on eighteen European battlefields. The map shows where the present wars are being fought: 1. Naval war, British vs. Russian Reds; 2. Esthonians vs. Bolsheviki; 3. Finns vs. Bolsheviki; 4. Archangel front, Allies vs. Bolsheviki; 5. Livonian front, where Baltic-Germans, Letts and Bolsheviki are fighting promiscuously; 6. Poles and Lithuanians fighting Russian Reds; 7. On the Volga, Kolchak's troops vs. Lenine-Trotzky forces; 8. German-Polish frontier skirmishes; 9. Ukranians fighting Poles; 10. Kiev, where Russian factions clash; 11. Cossacks vs. Reds; 12. Jugosavs vs. Italian detachments; 13. Austrians vs. Jugoslavs, 14. Czechoslovaks vs. Hungarian Reds; 15. East Galicia, Poles against Ruthenians; 16. Rumanians vs. Magyra Reds; 17. Skirmishes between Rumanians, Bolsheviki and Ukranians; 18. Serbians vs. Montenegrins,

Pictorial Digest of the World's News





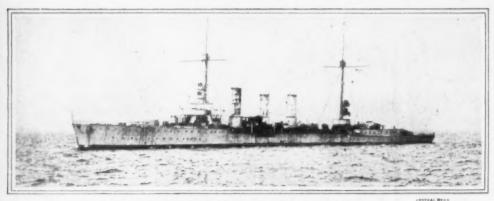
THE SHEPHERD OF BELGIUM

Cardinal Mercier, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Belgium, has promised America a visit next autumn. His position brought him worldwide renown when Belgium was invaded in 1914. The Germans imprisoned him in his own residence, and threatened to punish any act of his prejudicial to the military and political interests of the Nevertheless, conquerors. on the occasion of Christmas, 1914, he published a pastoral letter, summing up Belgium's losses, preaching steadfast patriotism, praising England, excoriating Germany, and advising the Belgians that they need not recognize the authority of the conquerors. Germany did not dare wreak vengeance on him because of the inevitable protests from the Catholics of all nations.



CROWN PRINCE SPRINGS A SURPRISE

An immense sensation was created by the false report that Frederick William Hohenzollern, ex-Crown Prince of Germany, had fled from the Dutch Island of Wieringen, Holland, to Germany. His reported return from exile followed the Allied decision to demand delivery of the war criminals to international justice.



THE KARLSRUHE, SCUTTLED IN SCAPA FLOW

Breaking their parole, the Germans in charge of the surrendered enemy fleet, interned at Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland, deliberately opened the sea cocks of their vessels and secretly sank most of the ships. The Karlsruhe, here pictured as she steamed slowly into captivity, is among the sunken vessels, which include a large battleships, five battle cruisers, and seven light cruisers of the above type. The act of Admiral von Reuter, who ordered the scuttling, finds no excuse in the eyes of the Allies. His parole was given, and no hardihood or seamanly courage was involved in the deed. The Allies have decided to exact reparation from the Germans for the lost ships and court-mortial von Reuter.

STRAIGHTENING THE ITALIAN MUDDLE

Although the Italian delegates to the Peace Conference signed the Treaty, the Italian demands for Fiume were left unsettled. Disgusted with Premier Orlando's inability to get a satisfactory settlement at Paris, the Italian Parliament voted no confidence, and he resigned. His successor is Signor Francesco Nitti, formerly Minister of the Treasury. In the group with Signor Nitti (1) are Secretary of War Baker (2) and Thomas Nelson Page, U. S. Ambassador to Rome (3).



ROYAL HERO AND HEROINE COMING King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium are said to have accepted President Wilson's invitation to visit the United States. The ovation awaiting them will eclipse any welcome ever before extended to royalty in this country. The King and Queen are the most pictures 1





SPEEDING THE AERIAL MAIL

Announcement has been made that, following upon successful operations in the east, the U. S. Air Mail Service will be extended westward from Chicago to include Omaha and St. The Post Office Department at Washington states that postal service by the airline during the first year of operation between Washington and New York was a complete success, netting the Government a clear profit of \$19,103 for a total of 152,000 miles traveled and 193,021 pounds of mail matter carried. Over the Cleveland-Chicago route fifty-eight consecutive trips of 325 miles each were made. Four hundred pounds of mail sped daily through the air over this route, 16,000 letters per trip-151 big business firms in Chicago habitually route their New York mail via the airline



VICTORY SOARS AT PORTLAND'S ROSE FESTIVAL.

A feature of the annual Rose Festival at Portland, Oregon, this year, was a real live Goddess of Victory who smiled benignly on the Great West Coast flower pageant. Portland's Rose Festival has become an event of national renown. From all over the United States flower lovers and fanciers flock to the Oregon metropolis for this event.



Platton Rozschestevensky, Metropolitan of Odessa and one of the highest dignitaries of the Greek Orthodox Church in Russia, has reached the United States safely after a fortuitous escape from the Bolsheviki. The Russian "Reds" had set a price on his head and sworn to murder the influential prelate if ever he fell into their hands. According to the Metropolitan, whose title corresponds to that of Archbishop in the Roman Catholic Church, the Bolsheviki have instituted an organized reign of terror against religious faiths in Russia, and have brutally executed hundreds of priests and thousands of peasants who stood by their creeds. The aged Slav Patriarch is no stranger to America. From 1907 to 1914 he resided here as head of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States and Canada.



WHY NOT A LADY CHANCEL. LORESS?

Lord Haldane, who appears above in his judicial robes and wig, has long been noted, not only in England, where he is Lord Chancellor, but the wide world over, for the extreme liberality of his views. His latest theory is that women should be eligible to hold the highest episcopal and judiciary offices in the Empire. Discussing a recent bill for the admission of Englishwomen to the practice of law, Lord Haldane said he saw no reason why able women should not be permitted to aspire to the dignities of the Archbishopric of Canterbury or the Lord Chancellorship of England.



Under these rows of wooden crosses in the A. E. F. cemetery at Romagne, France, on the Meuse-Argonne battlefield, lie thirty-two thousand of America's honored dead who sacrificed their lives. The "Soldiers Monument

Memorial Committee," of which Colonel William Boyce Thompson is chairman, is drafting a bill to be presented to Congress to provide that each of these soldier graves in distant lands be marked with a permanent headstone.



Fiume—the Stumbling Block



HBNRY I, HAZELTON

HE little foxes spoil the vines, said Solomon of old, a man reputed in his own day and since as passing wise. Serbia began it—the Great War—or it began with Serbia, and now that the war appears to be over, behold there emerges an anticlimax to everything superlative, Fiume! Serbia—Fiume, the little foxes that spoil the vine, and the hiatus is the war.

The American in his 3,000 odd miles of glorious isolation stands bewildered at the exhibition of a little city with a population less than that of York, Pa., in the upper obscurity of the Adriatic, assertively taking and holding the center of the world's stage and balking all the nations of two hemispheres in their efforts to effect a

prompt and satisfactory peace.

But there's a reason. Behind the scenes, Europe is back on her old job of map-making. She knows that she must perforce reopen the highways of world commerce and industrial intercourse. And so her statesmen turn their thoughts anew to the trade routes their ancestors traveled centuries ago, all pointing east—from Liverpool to Hamburg; from Danzig to Saloniki; from Constantinople to Riga; from Havre to——, and right there in the middle of the road, like a lion in the way, stands Fiume, sixty-five per cent. Italian. twenty-two per cent. Slav and thirteen per cent. Magyar. And some say one thing and some say another. Yet something must be done. Civilization must go on. Momentum is an immutable law which settles that.

Europe realizes all this, but says little. Italy knows it—knows that she has as good, if not a better case than any country in Europe. Therefore Italy has resolved to orient herself anew as the rest of the world is doing, and while the orienting is good. There is to be no stopping of the procession now, but the march to the East is no longer the prerogative of Germany and Austria. The war demonstrated beyond question that those two powers are no longer equal to so vast an undertaking. They are quite out of the running. This is the surface phase of the Fiume question. There is much more at stake than the political fate of a small cosmopolitan city.

question. There is much more at stake than the political fate of a small cosmopolitan city. A deep underlying principle is involved sure to incite the rivalry of every country in the world. Each one, whether it so wills or not, Italy included, will be drawn into the contest.

The wealth of Asia, the dreams of Eastern splendor filled the minds of the Italian navigators of the Middle Ages, from Marco Polo to Columbus, and brought about the discourage of America.

The wealth of Asia, the dreams of Eastern spiendor filled the minds of the Italian navigators of the Middle Ages, from Marco Polo to Columbus, and brought about the discovery of America. The galleys of Genoa and Venice carried Italian civilization far up the Black Sea, where at Trebizond they met the caravans which brought the silks, the rugs, the spices, and the ivory of India, Persia and China to exchange for the products of the West. Today the inheritors of this great maritime tradition have begun to live over again these thrilling day dreams of the past. Once more Italy aspires to lead where she led before with so much glory to her sons and such good fortune to her sea republics.

Her children feel that the eastern coast of the Adriatic should be theirs again, in so far as they are entitled to it, sooner or later, not only as the reward of victory, as a national right, but also because they would play their part in the great international drama confronting Europe. It is a historic mission appealing to the imagination and the ambition of Italy; and one in which all Italians feel that they ought to have their natural and proper place.

in the great international drama confronting Europe. It is a historic mission appealing to the imagination and the ambition of Italy; and one in which all Italians feel that they ought to have their natural and proper place. And such a victory! Nowhere before in the world's history was there ever such a smashing triumph, so vast in its extent so overwhelming in its results as the Second Battle of the Piave. Italy won it all alone with schoolboy levies, and shed such luster on her arms as Roman legions added to the standards of Cæsar. Austria was brought to her knees, annihilated. At a stroke all of Irredenta was recovered, and the struggling country stood forth among the five great powers. Italians turned their eyes to the North and saw the armistice with Germany signed without a decisive battle. To their glory remains the only great field battle

By HENRY ISHAM HAZELTON

EDITOR'S NOTE: This remarkable exposition of the Italian side of the Fiume Question, which at one time threatened to break up the Peace Conference at Paris, was written by Mr. Henry I. Hazelton, foreign correspondent and critic, whose letters on the art, literature, politics and customs of Europe have been read with so much interest. He has recently been connected with the Italian Department of Publicity, at Chicago. His presentation of the claims of Italy is so forceful and strong that it must command widespread public attention.

won during the war. Therefore they wonder why, when England is getting all she wants, France is getting all she wants, Japan is getting all she wants; Italy should be the only one suspected and the only country thwarted in her aims.

The Italians are a peace-loving, trading people, as unprepared for war when it came as England or the United



The people of Fiume waiting to welcome the American journalists who visited the cities of the Dalmatian coast as the guests of the Italian Government

States. They feel that they are setting foot on the eastern coast of the Adriatic as an element working for peace, and the development of Europe, and form one of the influences impelling European civilization toward its eastern goal. The collective reorientation of Europe pre-occupies Italian thought. They see the underlying possibilities to be attained once the petty quarrels are laid aside, quarrels they have seen carried on since the early days of the medieval feuds from which they sprang. They talk much of the higher historic idealism to which they thought President Wilson would respond to be their champion and friend.

Around the Italianism of Fiume other elements have

Around the Italianism of Fiume other elements have swayed in the dim distance for centuries. Influences have exerted themselves upon the port, first from one point, next from another of the deep, vast hinterland. Thus the relations between the inland country and the cost have addressed where the relations between the inland country and the

coast have undergone constant evolutions.

Fiume was an integral part of Istria, and, until 1776, an element of the classic Italian Adriatic system under the republic of Venice. When darkness fell upon the Serenissima, as upon the rest of seafaring Italy, and the Mediterranean and the Adriatic ceased to be Italian seas, the life of the Gulf of Venice passed to the eastern coast—from Italy to Austria. It was a natural movement, like that of the heavenly orbs. Nevertheless, it was disastrous to Italy. At first the pretensions, afterward the rights, of new inhabitants were asserted over the waters which had belonged to Italy for centuries. New peoples entered its economic life; likewise its seas.

Thus the Croatians talk of a right to Fiume dating from the end of the eighteenth century. Those immediate neighbors of Italy would have satisfied their cravings with an imperial scrap of paper; but they did not succeed. They were obliged to stand aside for a stronger Hungary, which from a greater distance, but with ampler means, was able to descend upon the Adriatic from Budapest. Under Hungarian influence, Fiume remained a separate body politic. Her harbor continued a free port of transit. Her Italian citizens maintained her supremacy, tenaciously and pugnaciously, especially in the fields of intellect and politics.

Trieste, further north, gained importance steadily as the first seaport of the dual monarchy. A historic period followed in which the Adriatic could be regarded no longer as a wholly Italian sea. It was rather a maritime zone of confluence and contact between two opposing political and economic systems, neither of which ever succeeded in shutting out the other. More and more Austria gained the upper hand in trade. She represented a great country, in contrast with a little, divided Italy, shorn even of Venice. Moreover, from Ravenna to Venice, to Trieste and Fiume, the old Italian system of the western Adriatic coast had been turned inside out to the advantage of Austria.

On scientific lines the geographical unity of this maritime bearing a general discussion.

On scientific lines the geographical unity of this maritime basin is not open to discussion, nor is its Italian character a gift of the conscientious scruples of European powers. Even after losing Venice, Austria succeeded in persuading the rest of the world that the eastern Adriatic coast was hers by right of nature. She accepted war to defend that right; and today President Wilson rises to the rescue of the dual monarchy politically destroyed to uphold a system which has had its day. The new Austria enters upon a political economic system no longer that of the Adriatic, since other routes are open to her. Thus it happens that the Upper Adriatic again becomes an Italian sea.

In saying this, I have not the problem of Fiume alone in mind, for it is only an incident in the vast rearrangement of Europe. I speak not only from the national point of view of Italy, and from that of the heroic people of Fiume; but also from the higher and more comprehensive European standpoint. It would be vain to ignore the stupid and wicked proposition of stifling the new political and economic entities which have sprung from old Austria. On such principles it would not be possible to establish a solid and durable system. It would lead rather to one of fallacies and catastrophes. Europe should not pave the way for a new war in the immediate future. What Italy wants and pursues is in the way of peace.

Italy sees the possibilities to follow a development of vast economic forces. She knows that another war will not be forced on Europe as long as they are permitted to have free play. Their opportunities must be unrestricted and they must be able to compete with one another and trade without restraint.

She looks upon the possession of Fiume by the Croats at this time as an obstacle to the trade expansion and progress necessary to her existence. To her it would be turning the clock back for seventy years and putting the city and its harbor almost where they were in 1848. In that year of revolutions, Hungary rose to throw off the yoke of Austria and win her freedom. She shook all Europe with her convulsive throes. It was then that the Croats, ever the most abject and loyal subjects of the Hapsburgs, acted as the instruments of reaction to crush the Hungarian revolution and throttle the love of liberty.

the Hungarian revolution and throttle the love of liberty. They received Fiume as their reward, their prize, their share of the spoils, for putting down the Hungarian people. Joseph Bunjevaz, as commissioner, took possesion in the name of Jelacitch, ban of Croatia, and launched his armed hordes into the town, to occupy it. The event furnishes the basis for the second of the Croat claims to the city and harbor. Medieval methods of reaction and repression were set at work forthwith to crush out the Italianism of the people. Tommaseo wrote of the affair: "The Croats did not leave Fiume any liberty beyond that of choosing their own grave-diggers."

An insight into the twenty years of Croat occupation will explain some of the antipathy still remaining against a return to their domination. Croatia at the time was in a primitive condition. The country has not made noteworthy progress since. Largely wooded, it was without roads, without industries, without capital. The in
Concluded on page 81

ngs uc-

dal a

ver ore ted ly, to of ed

of

en erern re. nd of

ic

ns

of

nt

Along the Dalmatian Coast

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Italians of the city of Zara, capital of Old Dalmatia. This port is a stopping place for shipping which plies along the Dalmatian coast.



Fiume Slavs doing a business in wood faggots. The National Council of Fiume voted voluntarily, last October, for the annexation of the city to Italy. It is claimed that the population is at least 65 per cent. Italian.

Sunday morning dress of natives at Sebenico on the Dalmatian coast. They have come in from the hinterland country. Sebenico, with a population of 24,000 in 1900, has a splendid harbor three miles in length.

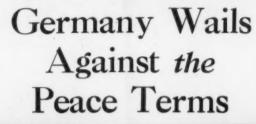
Admiral Millo of the Italian Navy in command at Sebenico. Certain Jugoslavs presented an open letter to the Peace Conference maintaining that Admiral Millo had created excuses to interfere with the local affairs for the sake of imposing Italian regulations on native population.

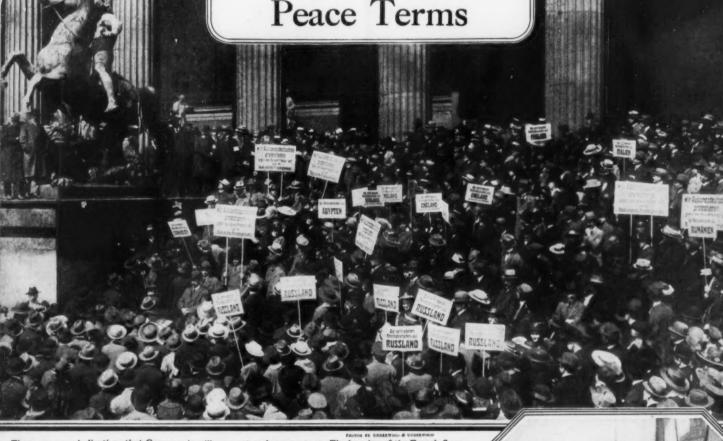
Along the Istrian coast. Owing to its numerous harbors, Istria was one of the most important commercial districts of Austria, and Pola, at the southern end of the peninsula, was the chief naval station.



The Italian flagship in the harbor at Fiume. The city rose on the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Tarsica, which was destroyed by Charlemagne in 800.

Admiral Galeauni, of the Italian Navy, in command of the occupied port of Zara. The commander is a very broadminded sailor and has apparently succeeded in the difficult task of becoming personally very well liked by both Italians and Jugoslavs, which is something of a task.





There are many indications that Germany is still arrogant and unrepentant. The burning of the French flags captured in 1870; the destruction of the German fleet, and the haughty tone of the German press show that the lesson of her defeat has not yet been learned. Demonstrations similar to the one above in Berlin are common.



Even the women joined the procession of students whose demonstration, ostensibly in honor of their dead fellow-students, developed into a protest against the terms of the Peace Treaty.

German students in their ante-war uniforms, with all the military trappings, parade in memory of their former comrades who were killed during the war and in protest against the peace terms.

Greaser and Gringo Clash at Juarez



A few of the troops which the United States is keeping along the Mexican border at an expense of a million dollars a week. On June 16th the forces of Villa routed the federals from Juarez (shown in the background), and

American troops crossed the Rio Grande and drove the invaders out. Although this was done to protect American lives and our troops were quickly withdrawn, this incident fanned the Mexican hatred of Americans.



Some of the 24th Infantry, which General Erwin sent across the Rio Grande. They killed a large number of Mexicans, but sustained only a few minor casualties.

A number of Mexican civilians are reported to have been killed by our artillery fire. The Villistas retreated 50 miles across the plains to their mountain hiding-places.



The invasion of Juarez was greatly facilitated by the Motor Transport Corps. Two armored trucks led the American advance.



This view of the International Bridge between El Paso and Juarez was made while the fighting was going on in the latter town. A Mexican battle is a spectacle for the people of El Paso who are used to the whistle of bullets.



The bridges across the Rio Grande are carefully guarded at both ends, although as the river is fordable at any point, it is not difficult to cross from one country to the other, as many a Mexican seeking American protection well knows.

The Rush for Oil Stocks

The Considerations Which Determine Whether the Buyer is Investing, Speculating or Gambling

HE United States is in the midst of an oil boom that in many respects resembles the great Cali-fornia and Klondike gold booms of former years. Millionaires are made overnight, towns spring up in places that were previously barren wastes, and almost immediately become fair-sized cities. The tales of sud-den wealth read like fairy-stories. To appreciate the extent of the boom it is necessary to visit the oil fields, to go through the towns and cities

where the excitement is the keen-est, to talk to the people who are living through this magic period. In such places you will find that everyone is an optimist—and has something to sell. Telephone girls, bootblacks, messenger boys, bank presidents, merchants, clergymen, one and all seem to have contracted the speculative

But it is not only in the oil districts that the boom has made its presence felt. Throughout the entire country the story has been told, and feeding upon this publicity the stock promoter has fol-lowed with his wares. It is this phase of the boom that is just beginning to receive attention from public officials and the peo-ple. For many of the new com-panies that have sprung up as a

panies that have sprung up as a result of the boom are palpably fakes, others are simply gambling propositions, while still others are highly speculative, but at the same time possessing more or less merit and thus giving to the purchaser of such securities at least a chance for his money. A few are strictly investment in character, but these are greatly in the minority.

Thousands of new companies have been organized since the boom first started. In one Texas city, about nine hundred companies have come into existence. This city two years ago is said to have had a population of less than 1,700. Today it is estimated that there are 50,000 persons living there, and practically the entire increase is due to the oil boom. It is there that most of the companies operating in the town of Burkburnett are organpanies operating in the town of Burkburnett are organized and promoted, and of the 900 such companies 80 are now paying dividends. Some of the companies have been started as out and out fakes by the most notorious fakers in the country, many of whom have picked up bag and baggage and moved to Texas. Others have been organized by inexperienced men, with little executive ability, and absolutely unqualified to conduct a business demanding the training and knowledge required.

That the fakers in the oil territory as well as in the financial centers, such as New York and Chicago, have been successful, is evidenced by the ease and quickness with which new companies are financed. The unfortunate side of this is that it is difficult to reach the faker by law.

side of this is that it is difficult to reach the faker by law, and this is not due so much to the fault of the law as it is to the ignorance of the investor. There are many States that have excellent blue-sky laws covering the stelling of securities, but it has been almost as easy to sell the stocks of fake companies in such States as it has in States that make little effort to protect the investor. Active campaigns have been carried on by responsible oil journals, by commercial organizations, and by reputa-ble bankers and brokers to curb the oil faker, but it has seemed to date to be practically impossible to stamp him

The one successful way to put the faker out of business is for the individual investor to use a little common sense in turning his money over to a stock salesman. In the first place he or she should understand the difference between investments, speculations and gambling. In the next place a knowledge of the industry and the principles governing the profitable operations of the indusould be acquired.

try should be acquired.

What is an investment? What is a speculation? And what is gambling? If those questions were put to a thousand persons each one would give an answer, and probably all would be wrong. There are few subjects of which people know so little, even bankers and brokers, as they do of what constitutes investment, speculation and gambling. The reason is doubtless pecause no definition applies equally to any two persons. What is an investment for one may be a speculation for another and plain ment for one may be a speculation for another and plain gambling for a third. To illustrate this, it might be well to cite the case of an oil company organized to develop

By WILLIAM B. JACKSON

a small lease in a developed field. The company is financed with sufficient money to drill one well. If it is successful the stockholders will make many times their capital in dividends. If it fails everything put into that company is lost. Now one of these stockholders may be



ouch as \$25,000 sn acre has been raid for lea e town of Burkburnett in Wichita County. Tez and other oil towns have grown almost ov t, following the discovery of productive groun

a man who knows the oil business thoroughly, has specific knowledge of the territory and knows that experienced men will drill the well. He has not put all his money into this company, but only a small portion of it, the rest of it being reserved for other propositions. That man is a speculator. He is not placing his money in a going concern that has made its place in the industry, but he is speculating on the faith he has in the chance of the small company bringing in a well. If such a well informed man is a speculator, what can be said for the man who puts his money into a company of which he man who puts his money into a company of which he knows little or nothing other than that he is gambling with his money? And that is what the majority of small investors in these new oil companies are doing. They are gamblers. They may not know it, but it is time that they should know it. It would not be overestimating to say that there is more gambling at present by honest but it is the contribution of misguided persons through the putting of money into companies of which they cannot on the face of it know anything about than there is on all the stock and grain exchanges in the world.

Another illustration taken from the oil industry of the difference between investment and speculation. A large company, well financed, with an established position in the industry, determines to develop its leaseholdings in a new field. The field has been proven, but there are elements of risks that must be taken into consideration. This company lays its plans, which call for the drilling over a number of months of one hundred wells. Through the employment of geologists, engineers, chemists and the most experienced men in the industry the company has minimized every risk to the lowest possible degree. It may drill some dry holes: that is to be expected, but out of the hundred holes drilled there will be so many wells brought in that the undertaking turns out exceed ingly profitable. Now the stockholder of that company is usually, but not always, an investor. He is an investor if he has some knowledge of the industry and if he has made a study of the company before buying the stock. If he has bought the stock merely on the say so of some friend, or if he has bought it on margin, he is either a speculator or a gambler, depending upon the amount he has bought in comparison with his total wealth and also upon the size of the margin.

The small oil company has just as much chance, other

things being equal, to bring in a well as a large company. But the large company is not hurt to any great extent by bringing in a dry hole, whereas a small company would probably go broke.

The investor in oil securities should have some knowledge of the industry other than that a large number of persons are being made milionaires almost overnight.

The industry is divided into four branches: producing transporting, refining and marketing. To engage in it most successfully and safely, it must be carried on as a whole and in a large way. The president of one of the largest companies in the United States recently issued a warning to a group of bankers on this phase of the industry when he caid. dustry when he said:

Taken separately each branch of the industry is extremely hazard ous, but taken as a whole the business is safe provided the management has experience and good judgment and the policy of the company is to have a longulatory of the future.

The oil business of today is n business for a company of uncer tain financial strength. It has grown to be a stable industry, and is conducted along modern, scientific lines by the large companies The investor in securities of well established, properly managed and well-financed oil corporations, which have not only established. lished oil production, but als pipeline systems, refineries and distributing stations for the sale of their products, has an oppor tunity not only for a large income on the securities purchased, but also for good profits in enhance ment in market prices of his se curities. On the other hand, the purchaser of stocks of newly created companies of limited capital, with unproved leases, and with no source of revenue

beyond the possible production of oil from these leases has a limited chance only of securing any return on his money, let alone being able to obtain the return of his capital through the sale of his stock.

his capital through the sale of his stock.

This article is not intended to discourage the investor who is considering the securities of legitimate and reputable oil companies. But upon investigation he will find that such companies are organizations of men of known experience, commercial genius, and a high standard of business ethics. Such men cannot afford to lend their news to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lighterness to enver the laboratory that he was the lab art of business ethics. Such men cannot anord to lend their names to any concern that has even the slightest indication of faking. They are men to whom geology is more than a myth to be used for stock-selling purposes. They understand the value of geology, chemistry and engineering in the oil industry, and they have a commer-cial and financial training that makes them competent to handle the multifarious problems of a business organiza

It is only the companies organized by such men that can continuously and successfully follow certain well-defined lines and coordinate all their resources toward the development of their business along such lines. Investment in such companies is sound. The industry is vestment in such companies is sound. The industry is in a most fortunate condition in that the demand for petroleum products in this country exceeds the produc-tion. Profits are large and the risks are no greater to the companies that are on a sound financial footing than they are in any other line of business. In fact, it was stated by one of the leading oil men of the country recently that the industry is now on as stable a foundation as insurance. This comparison is peculiarly significant in that it illustrates very aptly the difference between the wellmanaged large company and the fake or ill-managed small company. If a company were organized to insure the life of one man no one in his senses would invest his money in such a concern.

The risks in this case would be too big. Yet that is the risk taken when a company is organized with sufficient capital to drill only one well. The insurance company that spreads its policies over thousands of lives has some heavy losses to pay, but it operates on a scientific basis of averages. This also applies to the efficient oil companies, and most of the large oil companies are as efficiently managed and operate upon as scientific lines as any of

the large insurance or banking corporations.

As mentioned above, the demand for petroleum exreeds the production and this condition is likely to last for some time. Last year the amount of oil moved from producing farms in the United States was 339,000,000 barrels. The consumption in the United States was 397.000,000 barrels. It was necessary to take 27,000,000 barrels out of storage and to import 36,500,000 barrels in order to take care of this consumption and to make up for the 5,500,000 barrels exported.

Concluded on page 82

hey quee im, ploy tion but fran ont

July

now vorl -th grap the (tho selv peoj boo A of w the

sort sold sold can to i wee goo wit get at-l whi the

the decl deal

wor sor

ene

the cer "g gu the M

job Yo fel the the fro thi

1919

ucing, in it

of the he in

ness nas e nd t a lo uppl nts f

is n t ha

scier wel aged

pora

als

com

ance

s se

capi

ases n of

estor

wil

and

ites

y is

and ner-

iza-

hat

ard

luc-

the

tec

ged

he

Solving the Ex-Soldier Problem

By CAPTAIN EDMUND FRANCIS HACKETT

THE discharged soldier continues to be regarded as a "problem." Everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country worthy but—it is to be feared—misguided folk sigh whenever they mention him. They find him "so queer, so changed, so restless! So awfully hard to understand." They want to help him, to see him "—well—properly employed, you know"—and they would do anything—almost—to show their appreciation of what he has done for his country, but how—they ask it helplessly—is it possition of what he has done for his country, but how—they ask it helplessly—is it possible when he is "so—so—well to state it frankly—so unreliable?" And to prove the contention, they may even tell you that there are any number of lawns that need mowing right now which would not need mowing if soldiers were really willing to work.

While they grapple or discuss the problem While they grapple or discuss the problem—there is considerably more discussion than grappling going on, by the way—throughout the same length and breadth of country (though chiefly in the more populous sections) discharged soldiers are asking themselves—and each other when they get together—"What's the trouble with these people? They treat us like we're a lot of 'boobs.' What are we anyway—objects of charity?" At home, in the bosom of their families, they complain of what they allude to vaguely as "being patronized," or the public's "24-hour memory"—and its evident intention to forget that there ever was a war. Openly, through the columns of the press, or in public conversation, they declare that employers are not giving them a "square

declare that employers are not giving them a "square deal," and that the treatment they are receiving is the sort that produces Bolshevists. As one of the many soldier letters to the newspapers states it, "The returning soldiers are our last investment in 100 per cent. Ameri-canism, but they want to prove this in civilian life as they canism, but they want to prove this in civilian life as they did in army life. They want a chance and are entitled to it. Employers should not try to hand them a \$10 a week job with an air of thinking: 'Well, they were pretty good over yonder but now that war is over, to the deuce with them. If they don't want my \$10 a week I can get some one who will.' Neither should they keep stayget some one who will.' Neither should they keep stay-at-homes—often enemy aliens or pacifists—in good jobs while men who fought for their country are being offered cheap jobs at less than living wages. It is on account of these conditions that soldiers are disgusted and disheart-ened and why in utter disgust they say things they would not say if they were treated right. This is the sort of thing that makes Bolshevists."

To indicate the outreaching effect of these complaints

To indicate the outreaching effect of these complaints and how for every disaffected soldier an equally disaf-fected family is to be reckoned with, the following incident will suffice:

On one of the East-Side streets of New York—in the middle forties, to be more specific—is the shop of a tailor. A hard-working man, this tailor, and a good workman—proud of his work but infinitely prouder of the military record of his son. The latter, as a non commissioned officer in one of New York's combat divisions, fought at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne, and without question distinguished himself. A customer of the father's while in his shop re-cently, inquired how the son was

getting on."
"Ah," said "getting on."

"Ah," said the little tailor, disgustedly. "What kind of people have we got in this country? They give these boys what they call jobs and think they're doing them a big favor. My son's got a job—yes—one of these jobs in an office filled with women! You know—the kind that took th' You know—the kind that took th' fellers' places during the war. They loaf half th' time, and make a bluff at workin' th' rest. What chance is there in a place like that fer a man that's made good 'over there'? An' from th' way his bosses act you'd think they were givin' him his pay fer nothin'. He don't want no charity. None o' them fellers do. Why'n they give 'em real jobs—if they give 'em anything?" anything

Equally indicative, though reveal-ing another phase of the problem, is the experience of an ex-sergeant of a justly celebrated combat division. Walking on the street of a large East-



ern city recently, he was immediately in front of a young girl and her mother.

"I just hate soldiers!" declared the girl audibly.

"Ps-sh!" admonished her mother.

hear you!"

"I don't care," argued the girl, petulantly. "I do hate them. I hate the uniform!"

The tall soldier had heard and turned.

"Pardon me, miss," he said politely, "I don't mind your hating soldiers, but I wish you wouldn't say you hate the uniform. I get tired of the uniform myself at times, but I love it nevertheless, and you would too, if you had ever wore one (over there.")

you had ever worn one 'over there.'"

In the smoking compartment of a railroad train, later, he told the incident to an officer of the General Staff. "Can yer beat it, Colonel?" he demanded earnestly. "Peace not yet declared, even, and already they hate the sight of the uniform."

hate the sight of the uniform."

"I can't believe it's a very general feeling," observed the officer gravely. "Still, how do you explain it?"

"Aw," declared the sergeant. "The trouble is they don't understand. Too many of these people are just like that girl. They never understood why we went into the war in the first place, and now that it's over all they want is to forget it—don't want to be reminded of it. If it hadn't been fer th' draft in this country half th' people would never heave there are a were. ple would never have known there was a war. All it's ever meant to a lot of 'em was a chance ter make good ever meant to a lot of 'em was a chance ter make good money. As far as the soldiers are concerned, they think when they give them a few cheers it's all over! After that it's come and see me some other day, when I'm not so busy. Some feller called it th' 24-hour mem'ry. He wins."

Broadly stating it, the discharged soldier—especially the overseas man—seems to be the victim of a nationa

reaction; one which, though inevitable and therefore to be considered natural, is unfortunate, nevertheless, and unfair to those who suffer from it. On the one hand, the popular disposition is to do for the soldier-to help

him get employment, to reward him for his service; on the other hand, it is to consider service; on the other hand, it is to consider him as an unpleasant reminder of something it desires to forget and therefore as something to be effaced, choked off and disposed of as soon as possible. The direct result is that the soldier feels himself regarded either as an object of patronage or charity—a public charge, to be dealt with as such—or merely as so much "cannon fodder" that has served its purpose and is therefore the least served in the reference and is therefore. its purpose and is therefore no longer to be considered seriously.

Curiously enough, apart from the efforts

of the re-employment bureaus, the only pracof the re-employment bureaus, the only practical solution of the problem that seems to have been attempted up to date is furnished by an institution which, of all the country's institutions, has been popularly judged as the last from which any practical aid for the soldier might be expected. This institution is the United States Army. What the Army is doing for its discharged soldiers and how it is helping to solve the soldiers' problem by practical methods can best be told by concrete example. crete example.

The example was furnished by one of our

The example was turnished by one of our famous infantry regiments, widely acclaimed for its-accomplishments in Champagne, at Chateau-Thierry, and in the Argonne. Homeward bound through a Southern State, the train which carried it paused for a few minutes at a small town, of ante-bellum dignity, while the commanding officer addressed a few words to some Confederate veterans from an "old soldiers' home" in the vicinity. As it resumed its progress and its lively occupants settled back in their seats, a group, which had been conspicuous by its hilarity, was observed to become strangely silent.

"S'pose we'll be like those old boys, one of these days,"

remarked one of the younger veterans after a while. Though still a boy in appearance, by the way, he was undeniably "hall-marked," having three wound stripes on his right sleeve.

"Not on your life!" differed his "buddy" quickly. "No old soldiers' home for me—nor pension either. Just you gimme my health for th' next ten years an' I won't be needin' no government aid."
"Wot yer goin' in fer, Chick?" demanded a corporal

'Don't know yet," said "Chick." "Ain't decided.

Army may be. A chorus of derision greeted the statement, but "Chick"

—a long, lean, lantern-jawed individual with steady compelling eyes merely chewed a straw reflectively.

"Yeh!" he drawled finally, "an' if I do, I'll have lots o' comp'ny, too. You fellers seem ter think ye're all goin' ter land good jobs when yer get out of service. Well, yer ain't; and I'm bettin' right now that the service looks ain t; and I in bettin right now that the service looks mighty good to a lot of you afore ye've been out a month. Wait till yer get wise ter what's goin' on. Education—that's what I go back for—if I do go back—an' by the way, that's what most o' you fellers need more'n anythin' else. An' while you're learnin' they teach yer a trade, keep yer an' feed yer, an' pay yer well! What's a few idea with a wide with that'?"

few iron men a day in a mill compared with that?"
"Here.too, 'Chick,' "declared a big fellow sitting in the opposite seat. "I'm with yer, boy; ain't nothin' ter stop us now but lack o' l earnin' an' I'm fer gettin' it, strong."

Strange indeed are the ways of soldiers, especially when months spent together have fashioned their thought.

As though at the command: "To the As though at the command: "To the rear—march," dissentient opinion in that particular little group executed a figurative "about—face!" and the army as an educational and training institution immediately became a serious topic of conversation. A man in civilian clothes, who had

hen listening, turned and walked back through the coaches to the officers' car in the car. In the last seat, sur-rounded by welcoming friends, sat the Colonel. The civilian—he was a newspaper man in search of

paper man in search of "copy"—dropped into a seat facing him.
"Colonel," he said earnestly, "I've been talking to these men of yours and listening to a lot of their talk.
Really, it's incredible how they've changed."
"Til say so," said the Colonel, leconically.



Continued on page 77

July

all t has proc

an i gran mov gard as a lead

disc

Wii

reh

wag

nat squ

con

bui

The Madness of Bolshevism

Winnipeg Strike Offers America a Scholarship in the School of Experience

By DR. CHARLES A. EATON

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, LESIJE'S Staff Photographer

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who has joined the staff of EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Charles A. Eaton, who has joined the staff of LESLIE'S as Associate Editor, has spent a quarter of a century in the congested centers of large cities wrestling with the problems of the common people. For five years he was sociological editor of the Toronto Globe, and was afterward the popular pastor of leading Baptist churches in Toronto, Cleveland and New York. In the Fall of 1917, the Government commandeered his services to visit our shipyards, and he personally addressed over a million workmen in an effort to increase the production of the shipyards in the tremendous emergency of war, and Charles M. Schwab says that Dr. Eaton was traphally the greatest personal factor in the production of ships. Dr. Falon probably the greatest personal factor in the production of ships. Dr. Eaton is a reconciler of differences between employer and employee.



A street fight brought on when strikers mobbed a special police

ANADA is squaring away for a fight to a finish with Sovietism. It has taken some time for sane Canadians to wake up. They thought at first that the trouble in Winnipeg was an old-fashioned strike, and public opinion was more or less favorable to the cause of the workers involved. Now, however, the people know that they have got to decide once and for all whether their nation is to be Saxon democracy by the orderly processes of law, or be turned over to the tender mercies of a clique of malig-

nant aliens

The addle-headed weaklings of Canadian birth who have surrendered to this alien leadership proclaim them-selves to be men without a country. Inflamed as they

selves to be men without a country. Inflamed as they are by the poison of class hatred, imported like a noxious weed from Europe, these misguided folk, let us hope, will gradually work back to sobriety.

Meanwhile they may claim for themselves and their alien leaders the doubtful honor of having destroyed in a few weeks what it has taken decades of normal effort to create. They have set back the whole progress of the city of Winnipeg for at least a year. They have cost the nation untold millions in waste of material, loss of time, and cultivation of class suspicions and ill-will, and they have dealt the cause of organized labor a deadly wound which will not heal in a generation.

The labor situation in Canada is being followed throughout this country with keen, and in some quarters, with painful interest. It is generally recognized here that the solution of the questions which now confront the Canadian Government will profoundly affect the

Canadian Government will profoundly affect the furtier relations between capital and labor in the United States

States.

United states.

It is humiliating beyond words to learn from a public statement by Sir Robert Borden that the lunacy which has yout the city of Winnipeg out of business is supported financially from centers in the United States. We only hope that the Canadian people will realize that the same foreign propanda which is responsible for the uprising in nnipeg is responsible for anyt money which may have come from this side of the Isine to support that uprising.

have come from this side of the inche to support an uprising.

The American people are not toehind any such unneighborly and stupid schemes. S Like the Canadian people, Americans do not believing in revolution as a social cure-all. They have never a found it best to cut down the tree in order to plus the truit. They do not believe that social progress can be achieved by everybody going crazy; not r are they

impressed with the brilliant doctrine of Mr. Lenine that justice can be established by brute terrorism and the wanton destruction of property.

Three distinct elements are discernible in the Canadian difficulty. First, there was a regular old-fashioned laborunion strike in an attempt to secure certain concessions from employers. This was confined to a few trades.

Second, emerges a group of employees representing the municipal government; another group under the jurisdiction of the provincial government, and still another who are under the authority of the Federal Government, and still another who are under the authority of the Federal Government. ment. These groups include postal workers, policemen, letter-carriers, firemen and a variety of other civil

Back of these stands a third, and more sinister class. This includes the foreign propagandists who are quite sure that Russia at the present moment has achieved the long-awaited millennium; that Bolshevism is the coming of the Kingdom of God, and that the cure for all inequalities and miseries is to be found in the immediate de-struction of all existing governments, and especially in



Aldermen Robinson and Heaps. Heaps is one of the Aldermen errested in the raids on the Reds during the Winnipeg strike.

the destruction by confiscation and violence of capital and capitalists.

and capitalists.

The world-redeeming programs which these worthies outline is to be effected by the One Big Union, which is an attempt to organize all industrial workers. ganize att industrial workers in every trade under one leadership. The belief is that there are enough who could be thus organized to take over the actual running of the government of the country, federal, provincial and municipal. These selfappointed dictators would for the benefit of them-

administer the country

This is nothing more or less than Russian Sovietism transplanted to American soil. In the days gone by, when a group of citizens in Canada or the United States rose in rebellion against their government, they were met and put down by armed representatives of the government. Because they were open rebels and traitors against their country, they were opposed by force. But this new form of rebellion uses economic weapons. Instead of terrorizing a community by arms, it attempts by a general and sympathetic strike to destroy all the normal functions of community life. It reduces, so far as it can, the whole population to a state of starvation and, with an audacity that amounts to genius, undertakes at the same time to shoulder in and assume the duties of the police, the magistrate, and of the government itself. It frankly and openly announces its program to be nothing less than the forcible subjugation of every other individual and class in the country to the will and con-trol of one class, namely, manual workers. Its theory

ot one class, namely, manual workers. Its theory is that all capital is an evidence of sin; that the only people in the world who produce wealth are those who work with their hands, and that the present social order is morally, economically and logically wrong and must be destroyed; and the best way to destroy it is to turn the whole thing world. destroy it is to turn the whole thing upside down, putting the workers on the top, penalizing brains and character, and depending upon brute force and

the weight of numbers to overcome all opposition.

It ignores every principle of Anglo-Saxon civilization. It contradicts the hope and pride of this New World in the fact that there is opportunity for every man who is willing to work; and it shuts its eyes to the glorious fact that the whole continent is peopled with men and women who have risen from poverty with men and women who have risen from poverty to comfort; who own their own homes or their own business, or both; who are neither rich nor poor, and who constitute a body of free, self-respecting, self-governing people, absolutely alien to the lunatic enthusiasms of the European Bolshevist. 1919

sca-ital

ted

one

ing

16

sm

ut



Acting Chief of Police Newton, formerly deputy of the Winnipeg Police Department.

world in its progress towards the solution of social ques-

During the deliberations of such a conference, the Government ought to demand that all strikers return to work. chief questions to be settled at such a conference, in my judgment, ought to be, first, what constitutes a living wage in the various industries throughout Canada; second, what constitutes a fair return upon capital invested in the various industries

and in the various sections in those industries.

Having determined the minimum return for both labor and capital, there ought to be devised by this conference a national scheme whereby from the point of minimum return to labor and capital there should be division between labor and capital of further income. Such a policy thoroughly thought out, and thoroughly and generally enforced, would eliminate



n Robertson Minister of Labor, who says

The One Big Union idea sweeps away all that the Labor Union stands for and has achieved. It annihilates all orderly processes of government. It places the control of the nation in the hands of a small group of self-appointed autocrats who are as lacking in sense and experience as they are in the common elements of Angle Savon individualism and menhood. Anglo-Saxon individualism and manhood. Senator Robertson, the Minister of La-

bor, says with reference to the situation in western Canada: "Socialism has long recognized that the trade unions are an impassable bar to its revolutionary programs, and seeks through the One Union movement to undermine and destroy the labor organizations whose policy is to regard their obligations as sacred and inviolate. It has chosen the One Big Union idea as a popular primrose path along which to lead the trade unionist, urging him to discard his honorable obligation and join the big show.

In March last, at Calgary, the play was written. The Winnipeg strike is its first rehearsal with the main Winnipeg strike is its first released with the manniperformances promised for a later date. The Winnipeg rehearsal has cost approximately two million dollars in wages lost in western Canada, and has proven the play to have been badly written and unpopular with both

e public and most of the performers."
The labor situation in Canada has assumed a national The labor situation in Canada has assumed a national phase, and from now on can only be handled from a national point of view, through a policy which rests squarely upon national principles and is supported by the authority of the national government. If the Canadian Government could find it possible to call at this time a conference representing labor and capital, finance, agriculture, education, religion and all other great nation-building interests for the purpose of developing a permanent policy governing the relation between industry and nent policy governing the relation between industry and capital, it would become the pioneer government of the



The mediators who tried to bring the metal workers and strikers to terms. Left to right—H. E. Barker, E. H. Cooke and George Work.

the struggle for absurdly short hours, which in essence is an attempt either to restrict output, to increase wages, or to insure employment of all workers.

Canada, like all other countries, needs to be educated to the fact that production is the source from which both

labor and capital receive returns.

Sir Robert Borden, as Prime Minister, is the natural leader in this great movement. He has an opportunity to perform a service, not only to his own country, but also to perform a service, not only to his own country, but also for this and every other country almost beyond measure. He can, by inaugurating a National Labor Policy, become the great leader in this most difficult of all questions which is troubling the world.

The present situation in Canada gives the United States a free scholarship in the school of experience. If we have sense enough as a people, we can learn some very valuable and expensive lessons now being bought and paid for by Canada. It is idle to hope that the causes which have created the disturbances in Canada will not

eventually seek to throw our own national life into disorder. But meanwhile we have time enough to reach certain conclusions upon the outstanding issues raised by the upon the outstanding issues raised by the Soviet movement among our neighbors, and to prepare to cope with the matter intelligently and justly. I believe that the majority of the American people will make up their minds about as follows:

First, the One Big Union is simply a camouflage for Sovietism; and we do not want the Russian Soviet as a substitute for representative, democratic, free American Government

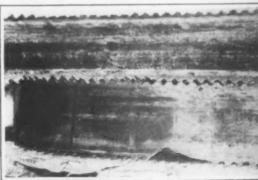
Second, the old time labor-union is a Second, the old time labor-union is a fighting organization with a definite program and purpose and is in no sense a revolutionary political undertaking. The One Big Union means the end of trade-unionism as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor. If organized labor constitutions in this country was a price that

and organized capital in this country are wise, they will get-together at the earliest possible moment and find some means of cooperation, thus eliminating the causes of the conflict and creating possibilities of per-

manent peace.
Third, conditions in Canada demonstrate the unwisdom of permitting public servants to go on strike. It is as bad for policemen and firemen to strike as it would be for soldiers. There is no doubt that policemen and other public servants have the right to organize for the betterpublic servants have the right to organize for the betterment of their condition, but when they enlist in the service of their government, they lay aside certain rights which are retained by private citizens. For a soldier to desert his post in order to increase his pay is unthinkable. It is, or ought to be, equally unthinkable for any public servant to abandon his work and leave his government, which he has sworn to support and defend, at the mercy of a mob.

Concluded on page 75

Sabotage in the Northwest



nese spikes and other bits on, driven into logs by Re the State of Washingto ined the big circular said dendangered the lives in the mills. The Re ed this and other method an attempt to force employ to boost wages but wer a out of the community



Roads Are Trumps

By LEON ARTHUR DICKINSON, Manager Touring Bureau, American Automobile Association

PRINGTIME in the 5 mountains; for days it has rained unceasingly; a steady April downpour that has changed each little brook to a rushing, raging torrent, knowing no boun-daries, and rising as the snow on the mountains melts and disappears. Both sides of the road are miniature rivers, the force of the current eating into the crumbling roadbed and carrying along great quantities of mud and pebbles. It seems that nothing can stop these rushing wa-ters, and nothing probonly a the ably would if only broken limb fallen summer before had not been dragged aside in front of the crude drain pipe just at the foot of the hill. This is at most a partial obstruction, but it seems to stay for a moment the full force of the current. checked in their Thus mad rush, the pebbles and twigs and dead leaves are deposited at the open-ing of the pipe, soon blocking it completely, and causing the water to

overflow the road in an ever-widening pool of unknown depth and forbidding aspect.

Joe Peters is up on the roof of his barn in the rain, trying to stop a leak which is growing bigger every minute and which threatens to ruin his store of oats for the horses. In reaching for his hammer he loses his balance, slips on the rain-soaked shingles, and crashes heavily downward, strik-ing his head with sickening force on the metal rim of the rain-barrel. His cry of distress is heard by his son, who lifts the limp form and carries it tenderly into the kitchen. An ugly gash at the base of the brain and the faintest of flut-tering heart-beats indicate that medical attention must be

cured without an instant's delay.

Joe's flivver is in the barn and the nearest doctor is only three miles away on the other side of the valley. It ought to be only a matter of minutes to get him to the scene. But to be only a matter of minutes to get him to the scene. But it is just here that Fate in the form of a blocked drain-pipe intervenes. The pool has become a lake, several feet deep, and the distance to the village over the other road is fully fifteen miles. Thirty miles of hilly, muddy country roads to be traversed in a rickety flivver which has not been overhauled for months! Of course the car breaks down under the unexpected strain, and two full hours of precious time are lost before the country voctor can reach his stricken friend and neighbor. An operation would have saved his life if it could have been performed within a few minutes of the time

the fall; as it is the doctor can only sit idly by and wait for the end which must soon come. What are his thoughts as he watches the passing of his lifelong friend and boyhood playmate? He feels no doubt that it is the of God. Perhaps it is, but after all the blocked drain-pipe need not have been blocked if some careless passerby had only shifted that broken limb a few inches further to the right. Or, looking at it in another light, the broken limb could easily have been dragged away later on if only some one had been away later on it only some one had been able to visualize the consequences of permitting it to remain in its present position. A little periodical patrol work along the road would have obviated the difficulty in a few moments. Because it was everybody's business, it was nobody's business—and so the limb remained.

This condition is not confined to rural communities, though it must be confessed that the most glaring examples of perfect in road improvement and maintenance are to

of neglect in road improvement and maintenance are to be found in such localities. Even the cities have their troubles in this respect. What motorist, for instance, has not lost both time and temper, not to mention various and sundry nuts and other



his part of the auto road from Colorado Springs to the summit of Pike's Peak is under deep owdrifts up to June. But in the summer there are few more popular drives. This winding ad, dimbing toward the clouds, siftods a constantly changing panorama of remarkable beauty.



vital adjuncts to his carbecause of having to thread a bumpy and precarious trail along a street that resembles a section the Western Frontall because a sewer con-tractor has failed to recognize the fact that the average motor car is not designed primarily for high and lofty tumbling. The remedy for all this

obviously is better coopobviously is better cooperation among highway officials, and the quickest way to secure such cooperation is through public education. This program sounds simple enough, but in practice it is highly complex and difficult. Conservatism is one stumbling block: difficult. Conservatism is one stumbling block; improper division of authority is another; ig-norance of proper and efficient methods is a third. Much has been done and is being done toward this all-impor-tant end of cooperation, but as compared with western Europe this country of ours is still in its swaddling clothes in this respect. We are a generation behind European brothers full behind our

and it behooves us to get up and hustle if we don't want to fall Take Congress, for instance.
Perhaps this isn't a fair criterion for the country at large, but at

least it will serve as an example of what to avoid in our effort toward bettering existing con-ditions. It took a world war to awaken some of our national legislators to the necessity for a comprehensive good-roads pro-gram, and even yet there are many of these worthy gentlemen who remain consistently blind to the trend of the times. On the principle that "con-

stant dripping wears away the stone," certain national organi-zations like the American Auto-mobile Association, the National Highways Association and American Association of State Highway Officials, have for years past been digging away at the foundations of our national legis lative structure in the effort to

undermine its deep-laid con-servatism with regard to a Federal Aid Road Program.

For a long time it seemed an almost hopeless task, but perseverance finally triumphed and a very substantial beginning has already been made along these lines.

The 55th Congress, which passed into history on March 4th last, has been subjected to such a storm of adverse criticism because of its failure to pass certain appropriation bills, that many have entirely lost sight of certain measures which were fortunate enough to live certain measures which were fortunate enough to live of certain measures which were fortunate enough to live through the filibuster and thus became laws at the very end of the session. One of these provided for an appropriation of \$2c0,c00,c00 for Federal aid to the various States for road-building projects, all of which amount is to be expended during the next three years. Owing to the practical stoppage of road work during 1917 and 1918, it so happens that not more than three millions of the 85 millions provided by the original Federal Aid Road Act of 1916 have as yet been expended. Moreover, it must be remembered that States which receive sums from the Government for road improvement are usired by law to contribute at least an equal amount from their own required by law to contribute at least an equal amount from their own treasuries. Thus it is evident that no less than \$562,000,000 will be spent on Federal aid and forest roads during the next three years if the

relati resu exar et beer seen for

Jul

an tive fulle grat

thro appr lions stru sary whichave N Stat hens purp port

daily some mot and of c high Prac port cont

> circu dista wit mor unir the N prot drea has of t

rupt so th to

grou boot grou the gene Yor cons

tras Virg by time con been

pari as y for Eve Cho risk

inva Flor con

ar

re-

on. og for

op

gh

ole

u g-nd

en ne

n, th

rs

ad all

rt

various States take adrantage of this coopera-ive measure to the fullest extent.

After all, the really gratifying aspect of all this is not so much the relatively few miles of good roads which will result, as it is the excellent, though belated, example which the National Government is setting for some of the States which have been most backward in this respect. Already it seems to be bearing fruit, for State after State has through bond issues been appropriating many millions of dollars for the con-struction of vitally necesary links in the chain of good interstate highways which this country must

naver it nopes to continue its amazing prosperity of "before the war" days.

New York was one of the first of the larger eastern States to recognize the crying necessity for a comprehensive system of hard-surfaced roads. Two successive bond issues of fifty millions each were voted for this purpose and a program laid out which had for its ultimate object a system of macadam roads connecting every imobject a system of macadam roads connecting every important industrial and farming center in the State. How well this has been accomplished is demonstrated daily to thousands of motorists who have found these roads a veritable haven of refuge as contrasted with some other nearby States whose development along these lines has been retarded. A large majority of motorists, even in New York itself, do not yet realize what their own State has to offer as the result of a wise

and far-seeing program of coordinated effort in highway improvement. Practically every important trunk route the State now affords a continuous and uninter rupted macadam surface. so that it is now possible to make a complete circuit of the State, a distance of 1,200 miles, without encountering more than ten miles of unimproved dirt road on

the entire trip.

No wonder New York is proud of her record. The dream of a few years ago has become the reality of today, just because group of large calib group of large caliber men were able to visualize in advance what a boon such a coordinated groups of highways was bound to be come to the commonwealth. The

general excellence of New York's highway system makes that in some of the other States conspicuous by unenviable con-trast. Virginia and West Virginia are practically taboo by motorists at the present time because of the atrocious

condition of even the main arteries of traffic. How many, for instance, know that within twenty-five miles of the National Capital there is a stretch of road which has been the bugbear of motorists ever since automobiles first came into general use? Even though for years past this particular road has been a vital link in the chain of high-ways connecting the North with the South, so little has as yet been done toward its permanent improvement that for weeks at a time it is utterly impassable to motor cars. Even at its best, this road, which crosses the infamous Chopwamsic Swamp, is passable only with difficulty and at risk of damage to car and driver, while a day or two of rain invariably converts it into a miniature replica of a section of the Florida Éverglades.

Something or somebody is surely at fault when such a notoriou condition is suffered to exist, year after year, almost within sight of the dome of the Capitol. What form of mental astigmatism afflicts our national legislators when they fail to observe that which exists under their very noses! Very recently, it is true, an attempt has been made to relieve



Road built in 1913 at Rockford, Ohio

the situation by belated improvements. The fact that relief of the intolerable condition is at last in sight does relief of the intolerable condition is at last in sight does not, however, excuse consistent and long-continued neglect of this road in the past. A system which permits the continuance of abuses to the point where they become an actual menace to the entire community is certainly no system at all. It is just this lack of systematized action along the lines of permanent highway improvement which has caused most of the trouble up to the present time. Fortunately the war and an awakened public conscience have very recently brought about a distinct and extremely gratifying change in the situation. People are generally beginning to realize that permanently improved highways, far from being a luxury few, are an economic necessity without which the normal development of the nation is certain to be enormously tarded. State Nearly every now has a State Highway

for the use of the favored

Department, which actively directs the progress of trunk-line im-provement within its boundaries. In some cases the funds provided for highway improve-ment are devoted en-tirely to the construction and maintenance of certain selected inter-urban roads which by observation have been found to carry the majority of vehicular traffic. Secondary roads and feeders to the main lines are left to county and township authorities to be improved according to

local needs with funds from local sources. Such a plan has several distinct advantages; it centralizes authority, eliminates duplication of effort, provides the best types of road surface where they are most needed, and tends to withdraw this vital work from the pernicious influence of politics.

This local repetitioned aspect is of such importance that

This last-mentioned aspect is of such importance that it merits a little elaboration. Under the old "pork barrel" system, highways, like canals and river and harbor improvement projects, were always looked upon as legitprovement projects, were always looked upon as legitimate pawns in the game of party politics. John Smith, for example, has a farm which is several miles from the railroad. He needs a good road on which to haul his produce to market, and being a political power in his county, begins to pull wires at the county seat with that end in view. Since he controls a fairly large block of votes his plea is given respectful attention by the county boss, who passes it along to the representative from that district in the State legislature. Said representative, wishing to be reelected, dares not refuse the request of his henchman and by sundry and devious methods manages to obtain favorable action. Result—the road is built, John Smith benefits, and the public pays.

uilt, John Smith benefits, and the public pays. One of the most notorious examples of "pork-barrel" highway systems is that which up to comparatively re-cently has flourished in Pennsylvania. A map showing the State system of improved highways in that common-wealth used to resemble micro-photographs of bacteria wealth used to resemble micro-photographs, of bacteria—numerous short and entirely separated rod-like structures scattered promiscuously over the field of vision, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere, and seemingly without relation, one to the other. Fortunately the system, or lack of system, seems now to have been superseded by a much more rational plan. A series of tentative trunk routes which cover the entire State has finally been laid out and a distinctive number has been assigned been laid out and a distinctive number has been assigned to each of them. Road improvement by the State is now confined to these numbered routes, and in consequence a logical and coordinated highway system is steadily being developed. The road expenditures for the next two years will amount to about \$40,000,000, made up of \$25,000,000 from the proceeds of road bonds, and \$15,000,000 from current revenues, automobile license fees and some Federal aid.

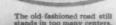
A comprehensive road program has been laid.

A comprehensive road program has been laid out by the State Highway Department which aims at the completion, within a period of four years, of a system of improved roads which will connect every county seat with main trunk lines leading to the borders of

the State.

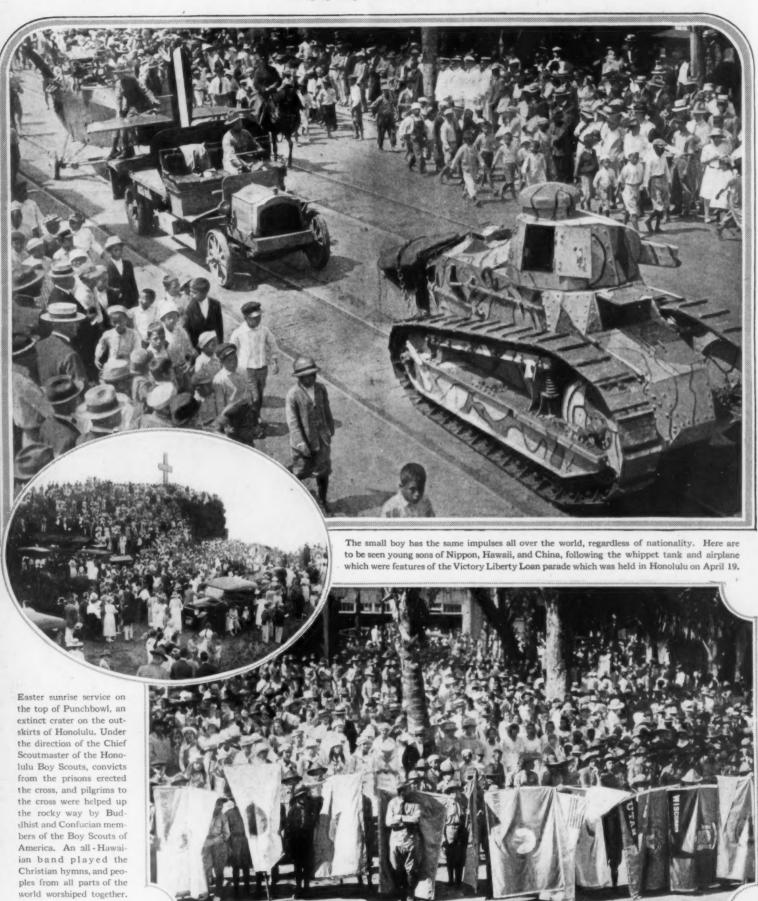
As with Pennsylvania, so with Illinois—
only more so! Whereas Pennsylvania has
been building roads for years, even if they
were more or less disconnected, Illinois has been conspicuous chiefly by the utter ab-sence of any improved roads whatsoever. In view of the fact that she embraces the In view of the fact that she embraces the second city of the land, this fact is, to say the least, surprising. The contrast between Chicago's fine boulevards and the county roads elsewhere in the State has been so pronounced as to be almost ridiculous. Ask any motorist who has ever been stuck in the rich and sticky "gumbo" of Illinois and Missouri what he thinks of touring in those States and then make tracks for the tall timber. Truly, conditions have been very bad in Illinois, but at last there is hope of reclamation. No less than sixty millions of dollars have recently been Concluded on page 70





Hawaii's Victory Loan Parade

Photographs by E. S. ROBINSON



The children of seven nationalities took part in this Fête of the States which was held in the grounds of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., formerly the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, by the school children, boy and girl scouts of Honolulu. Here were seen Hawaiians, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Koreans, and whites, or haole, as the Hawaiians call them.



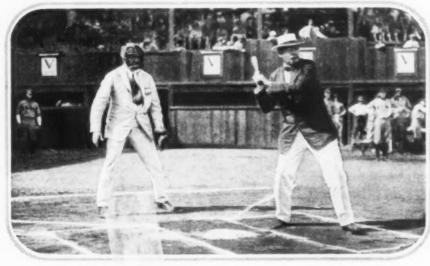
The old order changeth in Hawaii. The Chinese woman still clings to her dress, but has Americanized her feet and her baby. Except for his color and eyes he looks like any American baby, even to the patchwork coverlet which a doting grandmother has doubtless made. This combination is a common sight in Honolulu.



The Japanese woman is not yet emancipated from the old days of field labor and slavery, even in the Territory of Hawaii, where American ideals hold sway. Here are Japanese workers in the cane fields, and fagot-gatherers. Women like these are to be found in the cane fields on any of the islands of the group, and work alongside their husbands from dawn until dark for twenty cents a day. In addition they keep the homes and bear children.



Here in the throne room of Queen Lilioukalani, where the etiquette of the Court of St. James formerly held sway, and with the portraits of former queen rulers looking down upon them, Hawaiian men, descendants of these self-same women, defeated the bill for woman suffrage. So tricky were the political moves which resulted in the defeat of the bill that even the Speaker of the House publicly expressed his opinion of the methods which the Hawaiian representatives had used.



The Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, H. L. Holstein, and the Major of the City of Honolulu, Joseph R. Fern, putting it over at the start of the story Loan campaign, at Moiliili baseball grounds in Honolulu. In the grand that members of the 17th U. S. Cavalry, and Chinese fans.



C. J. McCarthy, the governor of the Territory of Hawaii, may not be a first-class ball player, but he is considered by the Island people as a first-class governor. He opened the best Victory Loan campaign that has ever been held in Hawaii.

O What "FATIMA QUALITY" me

About 26 billion Fatimas have been sold since the first Fatima. Probably no other cigarette ever had so many unchanging unswerving friends. Whether you buy your Fatimas in Frozen Dog, Alaska, or "sign" for them at the Manhattan Club New York—you'll always find that Fatima Quality "never varies. Always the same won derful Turkish blend—always cool and kindly to throat and tongue—always leaves you feeling keen and fit even though you may smoke more often than usual.



A Sensible Cigarette

rans

her ng ouy or lub MA von ind ves

Twenty to the package

At the White House with Harrison

LEFT the President on the afternoon of March 3d, my ship sailing from New York for France at seven o'clock on the morning of the fourth. This prevented me from remaining in Washington until after the inau-guration of Mr. Cleveland. All arrangements had been made for General's Harrison's retirement and departure from the capital, including the ceremonial calls between the outgoing and the incoming Presidents, at both of which I attended him. Harrison took leave of his Cab-itant in the White House before gainst to the Capital with inet in the White House before going to the Capitol with Mr. Cleveland, and immediately after the latter's in-stallation left Washington for Indianapolis, stopping

en roule at Allegheny as the guest of Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, a former Indianapolis pastor. From there he went directly to his home. On the 12th of March he wrote me a long letter in his own handwriting, rehe wrote me a long letter in his own handwriting, re-ceived in Paris, saying: "You will want to know about our homecoming. Our welcome to Indian-apolis was simply amazing. When we reached the station we found a crowd as large as that which said good-bye when we started to Washington. The reception at the State House in the evening was as great a jam as I ever saw in Indianapolis, and the cordiality was very touching. . . If we could have returned an unbroken household my cup of joy would have been full."

would have been full.

Upon returning from Paris in July I visited General Harrison in his cottage at Cape May Point.

Once afterward I dined with him in his Indianapolis home When he was returning from his lectureship at Stanford University—I being then on duty at Omaha—I met him at Columbus, Neb., and rode with him in his car as far as Council Bluffs. him in his car as far as Council Bluffs. I saw him a second time in Indianapolis, shortly after which I was ordered to the Philippines. On the morning of the 17th of March, 1901, the present Judge-Advocate General Crowder, then Judge-Advocate of the Division, called me up on the phone and said a dispatch had been received from Hong Kong saying, "Harrison, United States, dead," and asked if I knew anything of the serious illness of the ex-President. It was thought possible that the cable might refer to ex-Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago: but refer to ex-Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago; but I told General Crowder that it must refer to the ex-

President, and to ask confirmation from Hong Kong, then the only communication to Manila. A short time after reaching my office the guns saluted, and counting the salvo of twenty-one, I knew that it was in honor of General Harrison. On the following Sunday afternoon it was my privilege to make the address at a memorial service arranged by the American residents in the Philippine capital, a like duty and privilege coming to me in the following September in honor of President McKinley, for many years a personal friend.

Naming a Supreme Court Judge

Associate Justice Lamar of the Supre ne Court die I nuary 23, 1803. Things in the Senate were in a good Associate Justice Lamar of the Supre ne Court deal January 23, 1893. Things in the Senate were in a good deal of a tangle. Some army appointments were bothersome, and particularly as to who might be named for prospective vacancies. Within four weeks of the close of his term of office, and a Democratic successor coming into power, it was within the possibility of "Senatorial courtesy"—if that be the proper phrase to use—to prevent confirmation of appointments that were not agreeable for one reason or another to some Senator. It was quite likely that the nomination of a Republican to such a vacancy as one in the Supreme Court would be successquite fikely that the nomination of a Republican to such a vacancy as one in the Supreme Court would be successfully opposed. A poll of the Senate, made by General Michener, revealed that five Republican Senators, two of whom, at least, would be glad to give a parting shot at the President, would unite with the Democrats to prevent the confirmation of a Republican. Senator Hale of Maine told me such a nomination was im-

President Harrison was deeply concerned that the Supreme Court should not be weakened in the assertion of the power of the National Government to protect and defend national elections, if the question should eve come up, and for that reason, if for no other, did not fance the idea of abdicating his right and duty because the end of his term of office was approaching. When the suggesof his term of office was approaching. When the sug tion was made to appoint a Democrat whose record satisfactory, the name of Circuit Judge Howell E. J son of Tennessee came up. He had been a Uni'ed States Senator, and the President knew him. Jackson's decisions as Circuit Judge were examined by the Attorney-General, found to be sound on the Federal power, and on February 2d his name was sent to the Senate, situation was created that fairly sizzled for a time. Democratic Senators could not well vote against Jack son, while the Republican quintette, who had a mounced By LIEUT.-COL. E. W. HALFORD

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the ninth of the interesting series of articles now being contributed to LESLIE'S by Lieut.-Col. E. W. Halford, Secretary at the White House during President Harrison's Administration. Hus revelations of some of the unwritten pages of political history during that Administration are of unusual interest, and will be followed by others of equal value and importance.



The Inauguration of Cleveland. Reproduced from a drawing by Alice Barbour Stephens in LESLIE'S of March, 1893

that because of the election of Mr. Cleveland a Democrat should be appointed, if any was named—which, of course, was bunk—found themselves "in a hole," so to

Old-time Republicans could scarcely understand how a Republican President would appoint a Democratic Supreme Judge. For ten days or more there was considerable of a stew, and it seemed probable the nomination might fail. But on the 18th, "quite unexpectedly," as I have it written down, Judge Jackson was confirmed. The President had written him a letter to which the Judge responded at some length, and I noted in my diary at the time that "if the two letters were made public not only would the act of the President be justified, but they would prove 'mighty interesting reading.'" General Harrison was more than satisfied with his action in this matter, and spoke with pleasure of the appointment long after he left the White House. The press of the country largely approved, regarding it as not the least of the admirable judicial selections for which President Harrison had universal commendation.

The Second Term an Evil Shadow

Several minor incidents may be of interest. On the orning of Harrison's inauguration Murat Halstead Several minor incidents may be of interest. On the morning of Harrison's inauguration Murat Halstead and Whitelaw Reid came to me in no little perturbation over a report that the President-elect would follow his grandfather, and Mr. Hayes as well, in declaring that he would not be a candidate for a second term. I laughingly said to them that he had not yet entered upon his first term, and it seemed like crowding things to raise the issue of a second term just then. But I assured them they could possess their souls in peace; that there was no allusion to the matter in the inaugural address. That visit, and experience and observation before and since, confirm the belief that no one thing would be more beneconfirm the belief that no one thing would be more bene icial than a constitutional amendment extending the President's term and making him ineligible for at least immediate re-election. The "second term" has ever been an evil shadow. Everything a President may do do is prejudged and misjudged in the light of a second term, with the charge that he is trying to build up a personal machine. Insensibly it may be, but none the less certainly, the sense of freedom on the part of a President is more or less impaired, and it interferes with

sane and impartial public opinion essential to the best a sane and impartial public opinion essential to the best administrative service. The oft-quoted expression about "the danger of swapping horses while crossing a stream," loses the significance it is thought to have, in the light of history. Mr. Lincoln's second term was only for a month; and if horses had been swapped in 1864 it is not at all likely that Andrew Johnson would have been his successor. Mr. Taft is wise in his advocacy of the oneterm amendment, with the extension of the term to an equality with the terms of the members of the House Representatives-at-large, still called the Senate to differentiate it from the House of Representatives from Congressional districts instead of from States.

Harrison's Close Shave

President Harrison prided himself on not making any promises regarding office. He flattered himself that in this, at least, there was not even "the smell of fire upon his garments." One day there came in the mail a letter from an old-time Indiana friend. Enoch Fuller of Bloomington, asking for the consideration of his name in connection with some Federal position. He inclosed a letter written by Harrison when a member of the Senate, in reply to one Fuller had then written asking for some sort of one Fuller had then written asking for some sort of Federal office, saying that inasmuch as the Admin-Federal office, saying that inasmuch as the Administration was in Democratic hands (Mr. Cleveland was President) he was not able to do anything for him, but added, "If the time shall ever come when it is in my power to do so I will be glad to remember your desire." Mr. Fuller thought "the time" had come; and so did I. When I handed Harrison his own letter he read it and remarked, "That's a mighty close shave!" After the election of Hayes "Bob" Burdette, of the Burlington Hayekeye, wrote a humorous poem the conclusion of which was a humorous poem the conclusion of which was

If I were Rutherford Birchard Hayes—
Birchard Hayes, Birchard Hayes,
If I were Rutherford Birchard Hayes,
I would say to the Hawkeye funny man.
"Here's a three thousand dollar pup-pup-post-office."

If I had been Mr. Hayes I would have done just that thing; and I felt the same way about Harrison and

A Reminiscence of Fremont

In 1856 I was "a junior pathfinder," marching with cap and cape and torch in the campaign parades or "Free soil, free men, free speech and Fremont." The Pathfinder" was an inspiration to the lad, and I carried "Pathfinder" was an inspiration to the lad, and I carried ever in my memory the fire of those early days and the face and figure of the soldier-hero who-blazed the way to the victory that followed in 186c. In his later days General Fremont was not in good circumstances, and a grateful people, through action by Congress, provided a way for his appointment as Major-General on the retired list of the Regular Army, in which he had served with such distinction—saving to the nation the great Pacific empire—leaving the army to become the first United States Senator from California. President Harrison gladly followed the action of Congress by nominating General Fremont on April 22, 1890. He was, of course, promptly confirmed. He came into the Secretary's room, and by reason of an imperative engagement of the President it was my good fortune to hand him the commission, exwas my good fortune to hand him the commission, ex-plaining how as a boy I had followed him in the political ranks, and how glad I was to be the channel through Congress and of the President might be conveyed to him He was but the shadow of his former self; old and feeble He was but the shadow of his former self; old and feeble, but still showing the fine face and the grace of the brave soldier and gentleman. He was much affected, and his eyes filled with tears as he took the commission and asked me to express his thanks to the President. I never saw him but that once; he lived only until the following July. But it is a memory I cherish, as well as an autograph letter received from him.

White House Incidents

On May 1, 1890, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine met in the corridor of the White House, the one just retiring from a call upon President Harrison and the other coming in to an interview. Mr. Cleveland was in Washington to be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, he having a case before that tribunal. I noticed that the

he having a case before that tribunal. I noticed that the two men who had been opposing candidates in 1884 did not recognize each other as they passed by.

In April, 1892, James Whitcomb Riley visited! the President. They were old friends in Indianapolis, and fellow members of the Literary Club before which Riley had read so many of his poems, among them as I recall. "That Old Sweetheart of Mine," and especially, Concluded on page 75

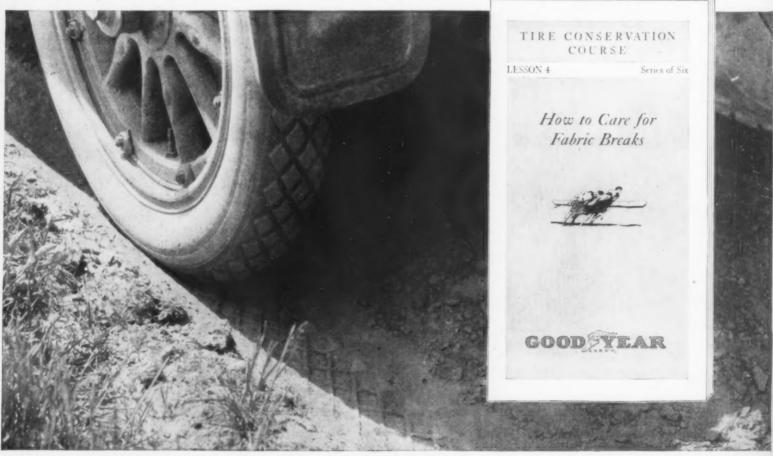
ng
elfi
ell
in
d,
nme
by
to
of
innd
for
nen
son
son

hat and

ning ades
The the y to meried the y to meried the y to meried the emilates addly neral the thin the th

e met etiring/ com-shing-Court, lat the 84 did d! the apolis, which m as I ecially,





Saving 2,000 Miles

By Repairing Stone Bruises

GOODYEAR Tire that looked A perfectly sound on the outside blew out one day. The owner, Mr. J. G. Jenkins, of 2106 Maryland Avenue, Louisville, took it to a Goodyear Service Station. Examination revealed a fabric bruise on the inside of the tire - probably caused by bumping into a sharp curb. The bruise had been neglected so long that it had developed into a serious fracture whose edges caught and pinched through the tube, causing the blow-out. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer advised the use of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. Mr. Jenkins had one put in. With it he got 2,000 more miles from the tire. Ask your Goodyear Service Station, or write to Akron, for Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course telling how to care for stone-bruised tires.

HE Goodyear All-Weather Tread is a tough, thick, muscular shield for the tire body.

But not even the All-Weather Tread can protect the inner plies of fabric tires when cars are backed sharply against squared curbs or strike objects at high speed.

In such cases the innermost layers of fabric are sometimes stretched beyond their elastic limit and some of the threads have to break.

The tire is weakened at this point, the fracture enlarges, and eventually the tube is pinched by the jaws of the resulting fabric break and a blow-out follows. Generally such tires can be satisfactorily repaired.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers and many car-owners use the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, to temporarily repair such bruises until it is possible to have them permanently vulcanized.

If the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing, the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch securely cemented in makes a permanent repair which will enable the tire to deliver a great many additional miles of service.

This most effective inside boot is so constructed that it will repair any possible injury—a cut through the top—a blow-out in the side, or even a rim-cut.

It gained its name many years ago, before Goodyear improvements had produced tires constructed to eliminate rim-cutting.

For Cord Tires the Goodyear Cord Patch used in the same manner as the rim-cut patch, will enable old tires to deliver an almost unbelievable amount of service after they would otherwise have had to be discarded.

Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course tells you how to detect and repair stone bruises-ask your Goodyear Service Station for it, or write to Akron.

New Senators Who Were Governors

By S. R. WINTERS



ARTHUR CAPPER







WALTER E. EDGE



CHIEVEMENTS as governors of their respective States and Congressional aspirations led to the A States and Congressional aspirations ieu to the political triumph of five new Senators now serving as members of the Sixty-sixth Congress. Gubernatorial a sterning-stone to the United States distinction proved a stepping-stone to the United States
Senate for Arthur Capper of Kansas, David I. Walsh of
Massachusetts, Walter Evans Edge of New Jersey,
Henry Wilder Keyes of New Hampshire and Augustus

Owsley Stanley of Kentucky.

Fostering a chain of pig-clubs in Kansas and owning and Fostering a chain of pig-clubs in Kansas and owning and publishing eight newspapers and farm journals are singular efforts that would challenge distinction for Arthur Capper, but he is the first man to be lifted from the executive chair of his State into a seat in the Senate, although frequent trials preceded his success. Senator Capper is 55 years old; he was born in Garnett, and makes his home in Topeka. He has been actively identified with progressive Republican Kansas politics since 1912, when he ran for governor, was defeated by 20 years only to triumph governor, was defeated by 29 votes, only to triumph over his same opponent in 1914 by 40,000 majority. His plurality in election to the Senate was over 100,000. Senator Capper's printing plant in Topeka is worth \$250,ooo, and these publications are distributed from the estab-lishment: Topeka Daily Capital, Capper's Weekly, Cap-per's Farmer, Farmer's Mail and Breeze, Missouri Rural-ist, Nebraska Farm Journal, Oklahoma Farmer and The Household

For the first time in nearly three-quarters of a century

a Democrat from Massachusetts has won a Senatorial seat, and two successive terms as governor of the State was a contributing factor to the political victory of David I. Walsh as United States Senator. was a contributing factor to the political victory of David L. Walsh as United States Senator. He was the only Democrat holding a Senatorial seat, and although Massa-chusetts elected a full Republican State ticket, Senator Walsh received a majority of 20,000 over his opponent. He is 46 years old, was born at Leominster, Mass., and is unmarried. Senator Walsh first aspired to public office in 1890 when he became aggravated over the labor conditions in the construction of Boston's water system and made it an issue in a successful campaign for a seat in the State General Assembly. He is a lawyer, and

seat in the State General Assembly. He is a lawyer, and prior to being governor was lieutenant-governor. Since the days of Benjamin Franklin the printshop has steeled men for conspicuous public careers, and the boyhood days of Walter Evans Edge of New Jersey found him a printer's devil on the Atlantic Review. At 16 years of age he became an employee of the Dorland Advertising Agency, which profitable enterprise he now owns. Senator Edge is 45 years old: was born in Plagantville. Senator Edge is 45 years old; was born in Pleasantville, N. J., and makes his home five miles from Atlantic City. He was elected governor of New Jersey in 1916 for a term of three years, resigning the office for a seat in the Senate. While governor he championed the budget system for New Jersey, and his ideas will be presented to Congress in the form of a national budget system. "A business man the form of a national budget system. "A business man with a business plan," is an appellation by which his

friends identify his activities as a public man. He is a Republican; has banking interests, and desires to pro-mote America's export business. From the feat of defeating Yale University as the cap-

from the feat of defeating Yale University as the captain of Harvard's boat-racing crew during his collegiate days, to the operation of a pure-bred Holstein cattle farm on the banks of the Connecticut River—the career of Henry Wilder Keyes suggests versatile achievements. Senator Keyes was born in Newbury, Vt.; is 57 years old, and identifies himself as a farmer. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1917, and was the first citizen of the State to be elected Senator during his term

citizen of the State to be elected Senator during his term as governor. Senator Keyes visited Friesland, the home of Holstein cattle, and the dairy cattle he imported to America formed the nucleus for his country estate, "Pine Grove Farm." Senatori Keyes is a Republican, an Episcopalian, director of the New England Telephone Company and president of the Woodville National Bank.

Augustus Owsley Stanley of Kentucky served for twelve years in the House of Representatives, went back home, was chosen governor of the State, and now has a return engagement to Congress as Senator. He is 52 years old; is a native of Henderson, Ky., and has been an active participant in politics for 16 years. He enjoys a reputation in his home State as a criminal lawyer; when serving as a member of the House of Representatives he was chairman of the Committee that investigated the activities of the Steel Corporation. He is a Democrat.

PROBABLY the most dangerous fallacy that has been creeping into our national consciousness in the last ten years is the idea that legislation is a "cure-all" for our troubles.

Legislation is a cure-an to our trooles.

Legislation is an important part of any program looking to human improvement, but it is not nearly so important or so positive in its results as those traits of national character which are

developed by individual initiative and energy.

Certain employers believe that if they could obtain legislation eliminating the swalking delegate all labor troubles would be solved; while certain employees stake

one of the Socialist organs recently contained a ricious attack on one of the Federal Reserve Bank directors because he pointed out the advantage of individual thrift.

The Socialist, in effect, says to the individual: "There's no use saving money, working hard, or trying to improve your condition in life; the cards are stacked againstyou; the struggle is hopeless. Leave it to us, we'll take it from the other fellow and give it to you."

Regardless of the merits of Socialism or any other referred the cards are stacked against you;

form that seeks improvement through legislation, we say that such a proposition is as crooked as a shell game, and that it is the most diabolical form of exploitation of

We must get it into our heads that the State, like the family, is just a group of individuals, and that the State can be no better and no worse than the composite of these individuals. The State is a creature of the citizen; he made the State, the State did not make him

*f the average citizen of a nation is thrifty, industrious

Help Yourself!

A Protest Against Government Aid By WILLIAM FEATHER

and intelligent in the management of his own affairs, the government in its administration of the common affairs will reflect this high quality of the individual citizenship.

But if the individuals are lazy, intemperate, shiftless and ignorant, the government will be dragged down to their level, in spite of the high aspirations and lofty mo-tives of the administrators.

The government, whether it be of the city, state, name or world, wields no magic wand that will cause

tion or world, wields no magic wand that will cause flowers to bloom in the deserts or water to flow up the hillsides or wealth to be created without honest toil.

The charm of the "cure-all" reformer is that he claims to possess a short-cut to the millennium. His witchery is that of the gold-brick man, the blue-sky artist who promises riches without labor and income without effort. This is the kind of uplift that is applied from the top instead of from the bottom. We need more uplift that is applied underneath.

applied underneath.

appned underneath.

If I tell a man that he can insure himself against old-age dependency by saving a few dollars each week and placing it in a savings bank or in War Savings Stamps, I am doing him and the nation a greater service than if I encourage him to spend his earnings.

in the expectation that by the time he reaches old age the government will be paying pensions.

The government can pay old-age pensions only by doing the saving for us, taxing us a little bit each year throughout our lifetime. The government has no alchemy by which it can make money

Which is better: To teach people to manage their own affairs, to save money themselves, and to prepare by their own acts for future contingencies; or to encourage them to lean on that institution of their own creation, the State?

We know from personal experience that the strongest citizens are reared in those families in which the children are forced to assume responsibilities early in life, and in which they look to themselves rather than to their par-

ents for strength to meet the world's knocks.

If this is true of the family, why should we expect the State to do the job differently? How can we expect a strong citizenship unless the citizens manage their own affairs?

their own affairs?

Notwithstanding our good intentions, the fact remains that a lot of us, in our eagerness to further human progress, have been choosing the easiest way—that of the legislative act, rather than the hard but certain way—that of making people better by encouraging them to strengthen themselves.

The result of over-emphasizing the legislative program is the present clamor for government aid of every description, which begins with the strongest and continues down the line to the weakest.

the line to the weakest.

Is not the time ripe for a re-



Hires All the Time

HIRES on hot days, cool days, any days at all. Always ask for "Hires." There's a difference between Hires and mere "rootbeer." Hires is genuine. Hires is natural. Ordinary rootbeers are artificially flavored. But Hireslet us tell you why you should always ask for "Hires."

Hires is cooling, not just for the time being -but really cooling. It quenches thirst. It invigorates and leaves a wholesome wish for more. Drink it to your thirst's content-it

cannot harm you in any way. Nothing in Hires to unduly stimulate nothing in it to create an unnatural craving.

And the reason of it all is that Hires is Nature's own products—sixteen of them -put together to make a natural drink. Yet you pay no more than for an artificially flavored substitute. There are juices of roots, herbs, berries and barks, and pure cane sugar brought to our doors from the world over to go into Hires. That's why you must say "Hires" to get Hires.

Rehearse today by stepping up to the first fountain for a fizzing, foaming mug, or glass,

or paper cupful. It's just as good one way as

another, so it's Hires. But be sure you get Hires every time.

Hires is also carbonated by licensed bottlerssold in bottles so you can have Hires at home.

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hires contains juices of sixteen roots, barks, herbs and berries

The Man Who Got a Billion

THERE are very few men in history who could ask for a billion dollars to promote any purpose however patriotic and get it without a murmur. This is what Eugene Meyer, Jr., of the War Finance Corporation did. He asked for that amount from the Congressional Committee at Washington for the purpose of promoting international trade. It was voted, and Mr. Meyer started at once across the ocean to help solve the pressing problem of how the United States may cooperate with Great Britain, France and Italy, and put the international business of the world on a better basis. Mr. Meyer and every other far-sighted financier believes that as we fed Europe during the struggle, it is our duty now from the business standpoint to help to put the finances of the Old World once more on a substantial basis



The old saying that opportunity knocks but once is a rule with at least one exception. Sometimes an oppor-tunity will knock very insistently upon the door of a young man whose ambition prompts him to look the

other way.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., Chairman of the War Finance Corporation, is one of those successful men who began by snapping his fingers in the face of one of the most

by snapping his lingers in the face of one of the most attractive business opportunities ever held out to a young man in New York City, which is a way of saying that he is a self-made son of a wealthy father.

When he finished a very thorough education at the Universities of California and Vale, his father offered him membership in the firm of Lazard Frères, New York, a successful and important international banking business. It was an offer that would have been alluring to almost any young financier in the metropolis, but the young banker wanted to go it on his "lonesome," and he did. He started his financial enterprise under his own name. It was a modest brokerage business. In it he capitalized the knowledge of finance he had picked up in a three years' apprenticeship in banking houses here and in Europe. He had assessed his knowledge and his judg-ment at a valuation higher than that he put upon mem-

bership in his father's firm. And he proceeded to capitalize upon this sca e of valuation.

Young Meyer took naturally to Wall Street operations. He made a hard study the basis of each venture. He made it a rule to trust the studied conclusions rather than the unsupported "tip" of the most successful operator. One of the enterprises in which this kind of sound self-reliance was applied was in financing the low-grade copper mines. Meyer went into this work with great energy.

He was convinced that the increasing demand for copper opened up profits to the man who was far-sighted enough to develop the low-grade deposits then neglected by the copper industry. Convinced of this himself, he set out to separate the investing public from enough dollars to get these ores developed Years later, as head of the War Industries Board's copper organization, he referred to this experience in this way:

In the years of development of the copper industry, I had some part in getting the money from timid investors to put into these mines that have grown and proven such a wonderful treasure for the country and which were of such great value in the successful prosecution of the war. I have always been proud of my connection with the upbuilding of that industry. It took a good bit of courage to give the public the necessary confidence in the investments, which, with the help of labor, produced results that have been such a factor in the winning of the war.

"My business has been to study the future," Mr. Meyer once said. In this business of studying the future, Mr. Meyer found it most profitable to study the past. In connection with his enterprises he built up an unusually strong statistical and engineering organization. Like Paul M. Warburg, he is a trained student of the fundamental economic and financial principles involved in the dealings in which he is concerned. He is one of the best-educated men in New York in the field of economics and finances.



Decorated by Belgium

MISS JOAN OHL of New York has been decorated with le Medaille de Son Altesse Royale la Duchesse WI with le Medaille de Son Altesse Royale la Duchesse Vendome in recognition of her services to Belgium during the war. As interpreter and secretary for the French War Mission in the early days of the conflict, Miss Ohl established her identity as a valuable ally of the warring cause. Upon the arrival in Washington of E. de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Minister, Miss Ohl became his private secretary. In this secretarial capacity, she contributed her morning hours, and during the afternoons devoted her talents to canteen work during the period of troop transportation through Washington. She is a daughter of Josiah Kingsley Ohl, editor-in-chief of the New York Herald. The announcement of the wedding of Miss Ohl to David Frank Webster of New York has recently appeared, the ceremony to be performed in the cently appeared, the ceremony to be performed in the

From Clowning to Teaching

THE jester at the king's court described in the literature of Shakespeare is in striking contrast to the modern adaptation of a clown—a teacher of health habits to children! Who would suspect a product of the circus, fresh from tents, bells and motley, employed in the rôle of impressing upon youth scientific health truths—defining calories, malnutrition and demonstrating the merits of a milk diet? Cho Cho—a clown in the employ of the Child Health Organization of New York—not only fits the application, but is also the first clown ever engaged by the United States Government in any capacity—serious or jesting. Cho Cho has completed a two weeks' engagement at the health exhibition jointly conducted by Commissioner of Education Claxton and Secretary of Interior Lane. More than 10,000 school children of Washington heard him recite—attended by acrobatic stunts and mooing like a cow—"If you drink a pint a day you'll scalle to see how much you weigh."

Cho Cho assumed the unusual rôle as teacher of health habits with the Child Health Organization of New York in April, 1919, and was loaned to Uncle Sam for two weeks. HE jester at the king's court described in the litera-

in April, 1919, and was loaned to Uncle Sam for two weeks. To sugarcoat the health morsels with clownish stunts is the somewhat perverted mission of this circus clown, and by proper dieting raise the health standard among Some 16,000,000 school children in America

are underweight



Like Father, Like Daughter

NOT unlike in predilection with her illustrious father, former President William Howard Taft, for a career as an educator when he accepted a professorship in Yale University, Miss Helen Herron Taft is carving for boxelia a president of the control of the contro

for herself a name in academic life. She has been chosen by the board of directors as acting president of Bryn

Mawr College for the collegiate year of 1919-20 in the absence of President M. Carey Thomas, whose leave of absence takes her for a trip around the world. The exceptional service of Miss Taft as dean of Bryn Mawr for two years predetermined her as the logical choice for the presidency in the absence of the executive head. Miss

Taft was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1915; from 1915 to 1917 she pursued graduate studies in Yale Graduate School, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1917. She was forthwith elected dean of Bryn Mawr.

The Sweetheart of Camp Lewis

A SK any soldier now or formerly at Camp Lewis, Washington, what the most interesting thing in the camp is, and he will tell you that it is the hostess.

The hostess of Camp Lewis is Mrs. Belle McCrackin of San Francisco. She is more than the hostess. To the 50,000 or more of the 91st and 13th Divisions who love her, she is hostess, friend, mother, pal and adviser. And because they all think so much of her, they call her the "Sweetheart of Camp Lewis."

Mrs. McCrackin was well chosen for the place she fills. She is a woman of refinement, tact, diplomacy and expe-

She is a woman of refinement, tact, diplomacy and experience. Her life has been long associated with things

military, so that she knows just what to do, in all emergencies. She is the widow of Admiral Alexander McCrackin, and has done great Y. W. C. A. work in the war. When she was a child, she had for her teacher Kate Douglas Wiggin, the now famous author.

In her capacity as hostess of one of the largest camps is the warded where called upon to solve many difficult.

in the variety as instead upon to solve many difficult problems. Entertaining soldiers and visitors is only one of the hundred and one things she has to do.

Mothers come to her, asking her to find their sons. Wives, sisters and sweethearts ask her to find their rela-





A Woman's Wit

It is to Shakespeare that we must go for portrayals of Nature's most exquisite creations in womankind.

And what a dazzling array of fair women does he present to our view!-Rosalind, Beatrice, Imogene, Viola, Juliet, Desdemona, Portia—to mention only a few.

Their very names suggest those most delightful and lovable qualities that Shakespeare ever lavished on his female charactersintellect, passion, wit, imagination and affection.

In the character of Portia, Shakespeare almost seems to have anticipated those modern women who can wield so gracefully many of the tools hitherto monopolized by men, without sacrificing one trait of their essential womanliness.

The play of Portia's lively wit and penetrative wisdom as she baits, baffles and confounds Shylock is as wonderful as the instinct of genius with which Shakespeare has seized upon and reproduced Shylock's characteristics.

No wonder audiences of Shakespeare's day split the rafters with roars of laughter.

The whole story with its living characters, its fascinating old world atmosphere, remains as bright and fresh to the fancy as when first created by the great master, and is found word for word as he wrote it in the De Luxe Edition ef

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS

UNSURPASSED SPECIAL FEATURES. PREFACES showing sources of the plots. ARGUMENTS giving a condensed story of each play. CRITICAL COMMENTS making clear the meaning of the plays and the nature of the characters. GLOSSARIES explaining every doubtful or obsolete word. CRITICAL NOTES giving the various making clear the meaning of the plays and the nature of the characters. GLOSSARIES explaining every doubtful or obsolete word. CRITICAL NOTES giving the various refiderings of the text. EXPLANATORY NOTES explaining clearly such portions of the plays as might be difficult to understand. STUDY NOTES modeled upon the course of Shakespearian study pursued at the leading American and English universities.

AN UNEXPURGATED EDITION. Every play, poem and sonnet is as the most eminent scholars have agreed Shakespeare wrote it.

THE TEXT, the famous "Cambridge," based on the folio of 1623, the most nearly accurate of all Shakespearian texts.

Among the great authorities on Shakespeare represented in the notes and explanatory matter are Goethe, Coleridge, Dowden, Tennyson, Brandes, Johnson, Lamb, Schlegel, Saintsburv, Furnivall, Hazlitt, Mabie, Gosse, Hudson, Guizot, Swinburne, Mrs. Jameson, De Quincey, Gallancz.

Shakespeare-A Liberal Education

AN OFFER NEVER EQUALLED IN RICHNESS, VARIETY AND HUMAN INTEREST

Given to Prompt Subscribers

Notable Women in History A large volume, pr e worm a nistory. These word pictures show women of many sorts of whom nevertheless exerted a very positive influence upon the his fiber own times. Collectively the facts of these real lives show that insight into woman nature revealed by Shakespeare in his plays sook is beautifully printed from new type, attractively bound in and finished with Gilt Tops. But to get this unique volume with other De Luxe Edition at half price, you must be prompt—the supply it y limited. Therefore, MAIL COUPON TODAY.

Partial List of Contents

of Infamous Memory
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS—One SARAH BERNHARDT—A Stage
of the Most Romantic Figures of Idol for Fifty Years

AGRIPPINA—A Wicked Woman; the Mother of Nero.
CLEOPATRA—The World's Most Famous Beauty
JOAN OF ARC—Seer, Soldier, Leader of Men, Martyr

of Men, Martyr

MARY TUDOR—"Bloody Mary," "PEG" WOFFINGTON—"Queen
of Infamous Memory of All Hearts"

LADY JANE GREY—A Queen for a Day
QUEEN ELIZABETH—"G o of Queen Besse" of England's Most Christian Wash Ruled France Courtesan who Ruled France Courtes Cour

NOTABLE WOMEN IN HISTORY & Ways d. Assot

Shakespeare—A Liberal Education

To achieve distinction in the higher walks of life you must know Shakespeare. None ever possessed his power of ascertaining and showing the
workings of the human heart, his imagination, or his wonderful command of
language and expression. He knew and employed the resources of the
English language better than any man ever born on this planet. His vocabulary embraced over 15,000 words; that of the average well educated man is
rarely more than 3,000. Read Shakespeare too for his vivid and lifelike
word portraits of famous men and women, found in the gorgeous setting of
his historical dramas. This myriadminded genius was equally at home in
all classes of society, in all ages and lands. He shows us the East in its
Oriental sensuousness; Greece, Rome; France and England in the days of
chivalry; the teeming vitality of the London streets; life in the palaces of
the rich and the hovels of the poor. He knew all crimes and their consequences; all virtues and their rich rewards; all philosophies and religions.
Read him for that intimate knowledge of human nature without which no man
can succeed. Half the Publisher's Price

SENT NOW brings you the entire II volumes, including the superbly printed "Notable Women in History."

The publisher from whom we bought this limited number of sets of the De Luxe Edition decided to suspend further publication when the cost of paper and other materials soared to heights which left no margin of profit, considering the means available to him for disposing of the sets.

The present cut in price of course cannot be maintained if we are put to a heavy selling expense in disposing of the sets through repeated advertisements. Therefore, to get the benefit of this great reduction in price you must act TODAY,

Under similar circumstances we also secured a small number of copies of the celebrated "Notable Women in History," by Willis J. Abbot, a copy of which, while they last, will be given to each subscriber for the De Luxe Edition.

40 Superb Illustrations In Color

depicting famous scenes in Shakespeare's plays and hundreds of text illustrations reproduced from rare wood cuts used in books published in Shakespeare's time are features altogether unique and found in no other edition.

Other Interesting **Features**

The largest that could making the volumes to

without making the volumes also surely ample margins.

PAPER. A pure white, thin opaque paper. The volumes average nearly 700 pages each. Each volume 7½ s 5¼ inches.

BINDING. Rich silk-finished purple cloth, with titles in gold.

Occupation

be used o bulky;

be upaper,

up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

be used o bulky;

up paper,

up paper,

be up paper,

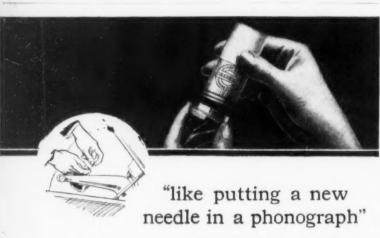
be used o bulky;

up paper,

be used o bulky;

be used o b





ou can renew the soap in your Colgate's You can renew the soap in your congetty Handy Grip, just as you can put a fresh needle in your phonograph. The "socket" has a screw thread and when the soap is used up you can screw in a "Refill" stick which costs less than the complete Grip.

You get extra economy with Colgate's Handy Grip for, besides the "Refill" feature you can unscrew the last ½-inch of soap and stick it on the "Refill" so that it is all used. That saves you some fifty shaves—and every Colgate shave is so smooth and comfortable that it is worth saving.

COLGATE & CO.

Established 1806

HANDY GRIP The only Refill Shaving Stick

Ratification with Reservations

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

Now that Germany has signed, the world awaits the speedy ratification of the treaty by all belligerents and return to normal conditions. The sort of peace the world is to have now rests with the scribe to Article X "the whole League of the treaty by all belligerents and return to normal conditions. The sort of peace to normal conditions. The sort of peace the world is to have now rests with the United States, and in the final analysis, with the United States Senate. "Without America's support," says Philip Gibbs, England's most famous war correspondent, "the League of Nations will be a mockery, and peace itself will be but a prelude to a now exact of war and of anarchy worse and peace itself will be but a prelude to a new epoch of war and of anarchy worse than war." As matters now stand, the Senate is divided on the League of Nations covenant. The Chicago *Tribune* pub-lishes a poll of the Senate with this result: For the covenant, with reservations, 43; for the covenant, without reservations, 40; against the covenant, either with or with against the covenant, either with or with-out reservations, 8; non-committal, 5. The New York *Tribune's* correspondent thinks the eight Senators listed against the League will vote for it with reservations, so that the opposition to the League in its present form will be able to muster fiftyone votes, more than a majority. At this juncture, Mr. Root brings forward the proposal, in a letter to Senator Lodge, that the Senate should ratify the treaty, but with certain reservations in regard to the League covenant. If Mr. Root's suggestions pave the way to ratification without sacrificing the League of Nations, they sacrincing the League of Nations, they should be studied by all with an open mind. The Philadelphia Ledger thinks Mr. Root's plan is "an adroit way of meeting legitimate criticisms of certain details of the League project without de-stroying it or putting the United States in stroying it or putting the United States in the position of delaying the peace or of parting company with our comrades in arms." The belief is expressed that President Wilson will submit the Root reservations to the Council of the League of Nations. Should the reservations meet the approval of the council, ratification by the Senate would then have clear sailing. clear sailing.

A Troublesome Article

Mr. Root holds that there is in the League Covenant "a great deal of high value which the world ought not to lose," but proposes that in ratification there should be certain reservations that would preserve unimpaired the sovereign rights of the United States. These reservations would exclude Article X, would more specifically exclude the Monroe Doctrine from League supervision, would guarantee that such internal questions as immigration, customs duties, etc., could not be-come the subject of inquiry by the League, and provide that the United States or any other nation might withdraw from the League with no other restriction than the two years' notice. Article X binds the members of the League to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the League, and it is about this article that the final discussion will center. Mr. Root and many others interpret this to mean a pledge that present boundary lines between states must be preserved, and between states must be preserved, and that any infringement anywhere in the world would draw us into war. Others hold that the article is aimed to protect states, particularly small states, against external aggression, and that it will still be possible for nations to change boundaries by purchase or by any method of peaceful according to this view. According to this view. exchange. According to this view, Article X gives to the rest of the world the sort of protection the Monroe Doctrine guarantees to the small powers of the New World.

The Root advocates maintain that the elimination of Article X by the United States would not imperil the life of the League, or of this article so far as it is ratified by other nations, but would simply re-lieve the United States from guaranteeing in the future the boundary lines of European

structure will be endangered and the League itself will become nothing more than a debating society." My own view has been that the Senate would ratify the League of Nations with certain reserva-tions. The complete elimination of Article X, however, would be an amendment so vital as to upset the result, unless the Powers accepted the amendment in order to secure our membership in the League. If the Allied Powers should decline to cept our reservations, then, as Mr. Knox says, "the United States, in that event, would be outside the League of Nations." My prediction is that Article X will remain in the covenant, but that the Senate in ratifying will file a reservation inter-preting and clarifying it.

New Germany at Old Tricks

The new Germany is the old Germany camouflaged. The sinking of the surren-dered German fleet at Scapa Flow by their German caretakers under order of Admiral von Reuter, in clear violation of the terms of the armistice, is the best evidence that of the armistice, is the best evidence that Germany can be trusted now as little as six months ago. The treacherous deed took place just when Germany had agreed to sign the peace terms, and when the German minister of foreign affairs had dispatched to M. Clemenceau a note to that effect, in which this boast was written, "No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people." An act similar to the sinking of the fleet was the burning of the French flags, which, by the terms of the armistice, were to be returned to France. These flags, captured in 1870-71 and in the late war, had been packed and were in the War Museum in Berlin. German officers and soldiers broke into the building, secured the flags and German officers and soldiers broke in-to the building, secured the flags and burned them in front of the statue of Frederick the Great in Unter den Linden, to the delight of the German populace. Admiral von Reuter and the officers who participated in the burning of the flags should be promptly court-martialed. There are too many of the old crowd be-bind the new government. It is not There are too many of the old crowd behind the new government. It is not strange that France is still apprehensive about the future. "The peace of tomorrow," says the Paris Midi, "will be a peace of vigilance." And one Berlin paper already declares that the new treaty of peace is only "another scrap of paper."

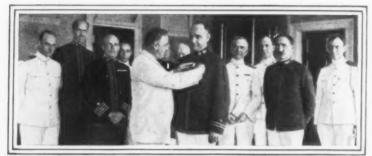
Blot upon the Treaty

The denial of justice to China and the surrender to Japan by the Peace Confersurrender to Japan by the Peace Conference of Chinese territory and economic privileges in China is the deepest blot upon the peace treaty. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University, an expert authority on Chinese affairs, says the award is so contrary to right and justice that "upon conference to the treather than the same of the conference of the treather than the same of the treather than the same of the treather than the same of the same that "unless some facts enter that do not now appear, the decision is almost certain now appear, the decision is almost certain to bring about war in the Far East in which the United States would certainly be involved." Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, for many years a missionary in China, says the award is "wicked injustice to a helpless and friendly nation," and "threatens China's national entity." It is well understood that the Peace Conference decision was a compromise and that President Wilson failed to keep his pledge to stand for China's rights. Britain had made secret China's rights. Britain had made secret agreements to sustain Japan's demands upon China, and President Wilson it is said had to give in, the hope being that under the League of Nations China might secure the justice she was not able to get at Paris. Resentment in China toward Japan is steadily increasing.

On Guard at Washington

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

Washington Representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY



th the army throughout the war. Front—Secretary Daniels and Lieut. Harold F nmons. Rear—from left to right: Commander Jerome C. Hunsacker, Lieut. Commande B. Wright, Capt. T. T. Craven, Lieut. William Klaus, Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin ppt. R. H. Leigh, Rear-Admiral Christian J. Peoples, Capt. R. Stocker, Com. P.W. Foot

THE summers are always hot in Washington, but it is a different Washington now, and a busier one—which makes the heat all the hotter, and the average Government official the more impatient. Government official the more impatient. Congress is sticking to its task as though the nation's fate depended upon it, and there is no prospect of a recess this side of Thanksgiving Day. Both Houses have their hands full with things at home and abroad. There was a time when it looked as though the well-oiled Republican machine, which started in with a whirl in May, would clean up the calendar by July 4. would clean up the calendar by July 4, and give the country a much-needed rest. But that was only at the beginning. Now lot of things have been found that need doing, a lot of screws are loose in the old governmental machine, the tariff needs tinkering, at least a dozen labor laws are on the calendars, the long-promised relief for the congestion of land, oil and coal problems in the West must be written into law, and new methods must be found to doing, a lot of screws are loose in the old raise the money needed to pay the interest on the war debt, and keep the Government afloat in these days of the high cost of government. To which must be added the government. To which must be added the task of investigating the things that went wrong during the war days, when investi-gations had to be pushed aside for fear they might complicate the delicate fittings of our complicated war machinery. A lot of things are being looked into by the busy committee on war expenditures

Mexico in the Limelight Again

Dramatic events in Mexico, culminating in an invasion across the Rio Grande to stop the raids of the Villistas, seem also to have put an end to the Congressional patience. Ever since 1910, Americans have been killed on both sides of the Rio Grande, and the situation in the sister republicor whatever you would call the Carranza or whatever you would call the Carranza Government—has been getting no better very rapidly. Senator Fall of New Mexico, who has made a thorough personal study of the Mexican difficulty, has demanded action by the American Government. Representative Gould of New York, one of the leaders in the Lower House, put the whole thing into a blistering resolution demanding a real Congressional investigation. He put six paragraphs into his resolution, and he demanded a real search into each one of them, manded a real search into each one of them. by a competent Congressional committee. The subjects of this investigation follow:

The subjects of this investigation follow:

The relations, economical, political and military, of the Government of the United States with the Republic of Mexico, from the year 1910 until the date of the report.

The conditions and incidents leading up to, concerned in, or responsible for such relations.

The economic, political and physical treatment accorded Americans and other foreign citizens in Mexico, and elsewhere, as to their lives, and properties in the Republic of Mexico, subsequent to 1910.

against the government or people of the Republic of Mexico.

against the government or people of the Republic of Mexico.

The policy and activity of the Government of the United States in presenting and pressing the claims of American citizens for the loss of life and property by violence, confiscation, restorative legislation or governmental activity in seeming violation of the tenets of international law since 1910, including measures taken and misrepresentations made to the government of Mexico, in efforts to forestall the inimical effects of such acts or measures of the Mexican Government.

The individual and factional responsibility for robbery, maltreatment and murder of American citizens in the Republic of Mexico and on American territory contiguous thereto.

"The time has come for an accounting."

"The time has come for an accounting," declared Representative Gould in discussing this demand for an investigation. "For nine years Mexico has been in a political and economic turmoil, which has resulted in the death, starvation and general impoverishment of her citizens and the utter demoralization of her industry and economic progress. During the last six years American citizens have been marked and peculiar victims of these conditions. They have been robbed, beaten, and to the number of more than 300 men, women and chil-dren, have been brutally murdered in Mexico, or by Mexicans along our borders. The hand of the American State Department has been continuously and domi-nantly interfering in the affairs of Mexico Law-abiding pioneer Americans have invested more than \$500,000,000 in Mexico. and by thousands have settled there to aid in the development of that country. For six years they and their properties have been outlawed and deserted by their own government

Four Billion Dollars to Europe

The immigration problem is being complicated with the emigration problem. Before the war the United States never needed to worry because men and women who had come to these shores to make their home were leaving again. Immigra-tion has always been in excess of emigration. The war has changed this and hun dreds of thousands of immigrants are be coming emigrants again. The Department of Labor has made a careful investigation of this situation and estimates that during the current year 1,300,000 aliens will leave our shores for Europe and take with them about \$4,000,000,000 of American savings. This emigration is of vital importance to the United States because it concerns chiefly the less skilled labor in the mills and mines east of the Mississippi River.

Honored for Service

Lieut, Harold H. Emmons, naval reserve officer, has been awarded the Distinguished Service medal, for the work he did during the war in charge of the engine production in the production division of the army air service. Lieutenant Emmons holds the unique distinction of being the only naval The extent to which the Government of the United States through ministerial assurances to foreign governments or otherwise has obligated the people of the United States for the collection, payment or liquidation of public or private claims including 16,000 Liberty engines.



"Same here-When I go fishin' I want fish that bite, and tobacco that don't.

Welvet Joe

"Bite" in tobacco comes either from poor leaf or wrong "ripening".

We use for VELVET only the finest, silkiest Kentucky Burley. But we don't stop there. We put the tobacco away in wooden hogsheads for two years—for Nature to

patiently ripen and mellow.

The VELVET way costs more but it makes the friendlier kind of tobacco. No bite. no kick, no harshness—just friendly.

Open a tin of VELVET. You will find it just right—"good enough to eat."

Liggettallyers Tobacco Co.







Play Important Part in Tractor Industry

FOR hours and hours at a stretch, the To withstand such brutal punishment and not "miss" even temporarily, spark plugs maximus be of more than common hardiness and efficiency.

Our famous No. 3450 Insulator, with its greater resistance to shocks and temperature changes, together with our patented gasket construction, fortify Champion Spark Plugs for the terrific battle they must constantly wage in tractor engines

Because Champion Spark Plugs de-pendably perform this strenuous service a large number of tractor manufacturers use them as factory equipment.

There is a Champion Spark Plug specially designed for every type of engine. Be sure the name "Champion" is on the Insulator and the world trade mark on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company Toledo, Ohio

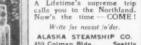
Champion Spark Plug Company, of Canada. Ltd., Windsor, Ontario

10 Day Trial



Puncture





\$10 Buys It — The New Spotlight On a Reel Autoreelite is a high-powered windshield searchlight instantly available as a portable trouble light—12 feet extension cord. No loose parts—no plugs to attach—all self-contained. Works like a window shade—reeled in automatically.

For Tractors, Trucks and High-Powered Cars B-43, 3:18 Price \$1.25

U.S. PAT OF

Autoreelite fits any car. 7 in. size (32 c.p.) \$10. All-nickel sport model, \$15. Other models. Ask your dealer. Write for Booklet L.W.207. Address—

ANDERSON ELECTRIC SPECIALTY COMPANY

Autoreelite

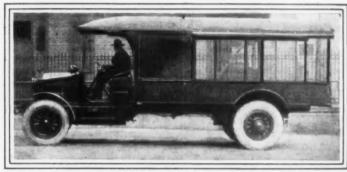
Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks, delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories or State laws, can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.



A trailer of the two-wheel type, or semi-trailer as it is known, not only serves to dis-tribute the additional load over an extra pair of wheels, but also forms an increased wheelbase for the transportation of long material such as lumber, pipe and the like



natic tire on a commercial vehicle serves to utilize the excess power or all service in which high speed is desirable, it serves not only to m d possible withour damage to engine, but reduces the upkeep cost



USING THE SURPLUS TRUCK POWER

VERY motor truck in successful expensive, for tire wear and engine and DVERY motor truck in successful operation today is provided with more power than it can use for more than to per cent. of the time. In other words, from 30 to 75 per cent. of the power-developing ability of the engine is not used 90 per cent. of the time during which the truck is in constitution. This receive ways oo per cent. of the time during which the truck is in operation. This reserve power, however, is needed for a start up a steep hill, for pulling through deep sand, mud, or snow, and for an occasional high speed

How can the truck owner avail himself of this excess power so seldom used, and turn it into profit-producing energy? If he must pay the interest charges, deprecia-tion, and other overhead costs of a truck capable of climbing a 40 per cent. grade, and yet has occasion to drive it only on smooth, level streets, he is, evidently, overlooking some means for increasing the efficiency of his truck.

Every truck is built with

Every truck is built with an ample over load capacity which makes it possible to carry freight weighing some 100 or 200 per cent. more than the rating of the truck. This method of utilizing the excess power of the engine, however, is dangerous and easy grades are to be considered, increased

expensive, for thre wear and engine and running gear depreciation increase more rapidly with loads added above the normal capacity of the truck. For example—the tire wear of a truck overloaded about 50 per cent. would be considerably more than 50 per cent. greater than of a truck carrying its normal load.

One solution open to the truck owner

One solution open to the truck owner whereby he may utilize the excess power of his engine is the increased speed of long-distance delivery made possible by the development of the large-size pneumatic tire. With such equipment, the high speed drive may be increased so that the traveling speed of the truck can be kept well up to the limit allowed by the State, city or county authorities through which city, or county authorities through which the vehicle is to pass. High-speed travel under these conditions will harm the truck and its contents far less than will progress at the normal speed with the less yielding solid tires, and the activity of the truck may thereby be proportionately increased, and its earning capacity made greater in

But if shorter hauls over fair roads and

speed is not the deciding factor, and added carrying capacity becomes of foremost importance. We have well indicated that this carrying capacity should not be added to the four wheels of the truck itself. It may well be distributed over an additional set of two or four wheels, however, used on a trailer which can be pulled by the truck in question. To pull a load over level ground requires but little additional power, and represents only slight strain on the tires, frame, springs, or other parts of the running gear. An unexpected chuck hole or break in the pavement which might serve to crack the frame of a truck loaded with its final straw of weight would prove innocuous to the double capacity load dis-tributed over the eight wheels of the truck and trailers

Even though a trailer is not to be used continually, it may well serve as an effi-cient means of handling the "peak loads" of a business subject to violent fluctuations in its hauling demands. The trailer requires no care when not in operation, occupies but little space, does not depreciate through time, and represents but a small investment with a consequent negligible interest charge, and yet is always ready at a moment's notice to carry the extra burden of the day's, week's or month's de-mand. In this respect it serves as the antithesis of the third horse which must frequently be added to a team to handle a load through deep snow, or on a trip on which hills and mud will be encountered. The trailer merely serves as an efficient means of utilizing the excess power inher-ent in all modern trucks, and thus creates a flexibility of equipment which can meet almost any hauling condition. One trailer may serve the requirements of two or more trucks under certain conditions, while on the other hand, some businesses may find the need for two or more trailers used in connection with each truck. The units are interchangeable and as elastic as most demands require.

Questions of General Interest Radiators on Steam Cars

P. G. M.: "In photographs of steam cars I have noticed that some of the newer models are provided with a radiator. Inasmuch as steam cars are neither water-cooled nor air-cooled, why is a radia-

Although what you see at the front of the car is to all intents and purposes the same kind of a radiator as is used for cooling the water on gasoline cars, its purpose units to insure a liquid- or air-tight joint-

is somewhat different. The exhaust steam is led into this radiator, and owing to the cooling effect this produces, it is condensed into water. This increases the water mileage of the steam car, and also serves to eliminate the pronounced cloud of white vapor which always followed in the wake of steam cars of the non-condensing type. No water remains in the radiator when the engine is at rest, as the condensed steam immediately drains back into the water

Why Gasoline Tanks will not often explode

B. D. C.: "I have seen several automobiles atch fire and burn almost to the ground; in no ase, however, was there an explosion. How do you coount for this?"

Gasoline can burn only in the air or some other combustion-supporting me dium. There is, naturally, no air in the gasoline tank, or at least what is present is insufficient to support combustion. I gasoline may burn at the feed pipe as leaves the tank, but unless the tank itself becomes hot enough to bring the temperature of the entire amount of gasoline contained in it to the burning point, ignition cannot take place. Before this would happen, the tank would probably become red hot and melt or expand in its seams.

Squeaking Brakes

T. L. T.: "I have had my brakes relined and otice that they squeak whenever operated."

It is probable that the mechanic who installed the brake lining did not counter-sink the rivets below the surface of the brake band, and the contact these make against the metal of the brake drum will produce the annoying squeak to which you refer. Improper adjustment of the brake rods resulting in unequal application of their force will also cause squeaking.

Difference in Thread Standards

T. E. C.: "Please tell me the different types breads in an automobile and the reason for th

The United States Standard, the S. A. E. (Society of Automobile Engineers) and the Pipe are the three standard threads The first is the standard used on nearly all bolts, screws and nuts utilized in machine construction; the second is the form used in some parts of the automobile requiring a more rigid and permanent tightening effect; and the third is the tapered thread used on all pipes and other

Pierre's Gift

They called him Pierre-With clear blue eyes and fine-spun hair, He wore the chasseur tam-o'-shanter Of dusty blue. A carefree banter Hovered in his laugh and in his song He lingered near us at the poste and hummed the whole day long.

Of copper from a German shell—a pretty thing. Behind us hidden batteries were barking And further back the heavies mumbled, marking

The German lines on Malmaison. Here

Pierre began His copper ring; whistling 'tween his teeth " 'tite Madeline."

Of copper from a German shell—a pretty thing.

That night at twelve the guns went mad; and

they,
With Pierre slipped to the trench below "The
Ladies' Way."
The médecin chef, with vet'ran calm,
scrubbed his scalpel clean,
While I—I think I hummed and spilled the

Down tinged the sky.

The cannon hushed and men went forth to die.

At six Pierre staggered in, his hand a mass of

"B'jour, Américain," he smiled beneath his mask of mud

"Jour, camarade," said I and heard the surgeon say. "It hangs but by a shattered shred-we'll cut

the hand away.

Pierre closed his eyes, And as we cut, I heard two indrawn sighs-

No more. I bandaged him and waved him

toward the waiting ambulance.

He clambered in and waved his stump; I called to him "Bonne chance!" "A'voir, 'Américain," he said, and then he smiled at me—

"And when you get permission, we'll rollick
à Paris."

And then I saw the ring
I pon the hand he'd left—a pretty thing.
The ambulance was throbbing. "Pierre," I
called, "your ring is here."
"C'est vrai," he shouled. "'Tis yours to

keep—a souvenir.
A gift for you," he added from the moving ambulance,

"I give the ring to you—the hand to France."

Pt. W. A. P. JOHN



Few motorists realize that half of ordinary oil is wasted by excessive evaporation

ILES from home, your engine overheats, your radiator boils and you have to stop. Out of oil! Yet you started with a full supply—more than enough, you felt sure,

to bring you safely home again. The intense heat developed

in an engine— 200° to 1000° F. causes ordinary oil to evaporate rapidly.

How to prevent waste

Only an oil that resists heat will pre vent rapid evapora-tion and waste. In laboratory tests, as nome oils make a very poor showing, heir losses by well as in road tests.

their losses by evaporation running twice as high as Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat. The average loss in ordinary oils is 40% more than in Veedol.

Laboratory tests for evaporation show that oils which evaporate rapidly also form large quantities of sediment which has no lubricating value and which increases the wear on the working parts of an engine.

The hidden toll taken by sediment

Ninety per cent of engine troubles are caused by the sediment found when inferior oil breaks down under the heat of the engine.

This sediment crowds out the good oil which should form a lubricating film between the cylinder walls and pistons, and other fast-moving parts. Damage results, which can be repaired only by means of costly replacements. This is the hidden toll taken by sediment in your oil

After thousands of laboratory experi-After thousands of laboratory experi-ments and road tests, Vecdol engineers discovered a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This is the famous Faulk-ner Process, exclusively used for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running

The striking superiority of Veedol is clearly shown by the illustration of the two bottles at the

top of the page. The left hand bottle of ordinary oil after a test run shows seven times as much sedi-ment as V e e d o l. Veedol, shown in the right hand bottle, reduces sediment by 86%

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers haveVeedolinstock.

haveVeedolinstock. The new 100 page Veedol book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmissions; Differentials; Oils and their Characteristics: Oil Refining. It also contains the Veedol lubrication chart giving the correct grade of Veedol to use for your automobile, motor-boat, tractor and motor-cycle for both summer and winter. This book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

Veedol Department 916 Bowling Green Building, New York Branches or distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada





Turn to it every day for comfort and economy HOT or COLD

In the office and the home in the auto when you roam for vocation or vacationnight-time or day-time, work-time or play-time

serves food or drink when you want it, the way you want it.

Hot as a griddle or cold as a glacier as zippy as it came from the oven, as nippy as it came from the ice-box, as fresh as it came from either, as good as it comes from both!

Awarded Grand Prize at all International Expositions.

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO.

35-37 West 31st St. New York, N. Y.

FACTORIES:

Norwich, Conn. Toronto, Canada







ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS OF POWDER FOR THE FEET.

That is what the government sent last year to make the soldiers' and sailors' feet comfortable and fit for the kind of war they fought and finished.

IN PEACE AND WAR

for over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Feet, to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, has been the standard remedy for all aching, swollen, hot, tired feet, blisters and sore spots and for the instant relief of corns, bunions and callouses.

Thousands of people sent packages of Allen's Foot-Ease to their sons, brothers or sweethearts in the army and navy, because they knew from experience, that it would freshen and rest their feet, make their shoes comfortable and walking easy. Those who use Allen's

able and walking easy. Those who use Al Foot•Ease have solved their foot troubles. Those who use Allen's



unded Soldier Read

The Army authorities tell us they can't begin to supply the
demand, especially in the hospitals, for good periodicals. Ther
are enough Leslie's to go 'round. Simply place a ic stamp

The Volcano's Fearful Toll of Life

Concluded from first cover

Moreover, tremendous as was this Javan can exert any control over the elemental outbreak, there have been graver earth forces of nature. Scientific investigation convulsions in modern history, even in Java itself. In 1883 the volcano of Krakaoa, located on a small island in the Sunda Straits, between Java and Sumatra, erupted, causing a loss of 50,000 lives. In 1002, Mount Pelee, Martinique, destroyed the city of Saint Pierre, killing nearly all the inhabitants, numbering 40,000. A volcanic earthquake in Turkestan in 1902 killed 10,000 persons, and a similar occur-rence in Dharmsala, India, in 1905 was fatal to 15,000. Messina, Italy, and several other towns were destroyed in 1908 by an earthquake, and 96,000 persons perished and 1,100,000 were made homeless. In the Abruzzi district in Italy in 1915, several towns were laid low by an earth-quake and 12,000 persons lost their lives.

A Mighty Upheaval

Among all these Krakatoa's performance is outstanding for uniqueness and marvelousness. The eruption began in May, which seems to be a favorite month for such affairs in Java, and ended in August, 1883. The trouble had been brewing for about six years. There was a series of terrific explosions continuing more than 24 hours, and these ended with the blowing up of the volcano and the dis-appearance of its island, leaving a cavity in the sea bottom 1,000 feet deep. An enormous amount of material was cast up. A column of matter rose seventeen miles in the air, and finer particles formed a vast cloud of dust which was carried all over the world. The stuff which fell to over the world. The stuff which fell to the earth in the region of the volcano buried forests and neighboring islands, created miles of new land and formed isles in the sea. The explosions were heard 3,000 miles away, which seems to be a sound-carrying record. The dust which sound-carrying record. The dust which spread so widely was blown from east to west at the rate of 73 miles an hour, and within six weeks North and South America, Europe, Asia, South Africa and Australia were sprinkled with ashes. Tidal waves caused by the eruption reached Cape Horn, 7,818 miles away, and were observed in the English Channel, more than 10,000 miles from Java. For weeks the fine dust from the volcano caused a haze in the atmosphere of the United States, and the western skies for many a day at sunset glowed redly, as if from a great conflagra-tion, and formed an awesome spectacle.

A Nest of Volcanoes

It is not surprising that Java should supply such an exhibition of natural chaos, for it is a curious fact that for its size, about 50,000 square miles, it is the most volcanic region on earth. There are 125 volcanic region on earth. There are 125 volcanic centers in the island. Besides bloet there are 13 active volcanoes. The group of islands of which Java is one was the creation of violent seismic convulsions, having been thrown up from an extensive submerged plateau between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea.

The mighty derangement of the relations of humanity is on the way to being settled, and the causes of it have been made reasonably clear. Its repetition may be prevented, but no treaty or league

has yet to discover a demonstrable reason for earth shocks and eruptions, phenomena which have a more or less close relation. Scientists agree in attributing them to the formation of immense quantities of steam or of gases below the earth's surface, the exertion of severe pressure at given points, the displacement of strata, and the sudden release of destructive forces. A favorite explanation is that the interior of the globe is a mass of red-hot molten matter which is steadily cooling, and contracting, creating cavities which tend to make the steadily contracting, super-lying rocks bend and break with tremendous commotion. The result is the earth shell bursts as if it had been filled with the most potent of explosives. But much of this is conjecture, for there is a school which maintains that the earth has a core as cold as an iceberg; so the layman is left stranded by the geological oracles.

The Earth's Weak Spots

Scientists find that almost all volcanoes are situated in what are assumed to be areas of weakness in the earth's crust. areas are in the ocean basins, the lands bordering these basins, or mountains which flank or construct outlines of continents. The chief areas of distribution of volcanoes are: (1) the Pacific continents. The chief areas of distribu-tion of volcanoes are: (1) the Pacific-Caribbean belt, following the Andes of South America, the lesser Antilles, Central America and Mexico, the west coast of North America, Kamchatka, the Japanese Islands, the Philippines and Sunda Sea Islands, New Zealand and Victoria Land, in the Antarctic; (2) the Mediterranean-Caspian region; (3) Atlantic region, including the volcanoes of Iceland and the Azores; (4) Pacific region, with volcanoes in Polynesia, Hawaiian and other islands. Why at such points the earth's crust should be especially weak, does not seem to have been convincingly explained.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine the indirect effects of the recent eruption of Mount Kloet in Java which wiped out over a score of villages and killed thousands of the natives, but recol-lection of Krakatoa's volcanic outburst in 1883 which within six weeks sprinkled its fine lava dust over the whole world, has given an interesting suggestion to cer-tain members of the medical profession. During the closing year of the war, an influenza epidemic raged in many parts of the world. The manner of its outbreak in different countries indicated that the germs of the disease had been conveyed by the currents of the air. The theory therefore has been broached that the poison gases with which many sectors of poison gases with which many sectors of the fighting area were drenched were car-ried by the wind in every direction, causing the influenza outbreak in Spain, Germany, England, France, South America, Aus-tralia, Africa, Asia, as well as in the United States and some of the South American countries. That the influenza was a corol-lary of the way is undoubted. Any similar lary of the war is undoubted. gigantic conflict, it is argued, would be at-tended with a similar widespread pestilence -another reason why every effort should be made to avert wars in future.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

East is West

Fay Bainter as Chi- Miller Republic Broadhurst 39 East play
Cohan & Harris The Royal Vaga Rollicking satire on comic opera

The Greenwich Bessie McCoy Davis
Village Nights in new revue

Vanderbilt

La, Lu, Lucille
The Woman in
Room 13
A Lonely Romeo
Lew Fields
The Little Journey Character comedy

Eltinge Listen, Lester! Knickerbocker

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED Lingerie farce

niz wh by icar des pre tho the arc can F wak

ther ing. the who Ame ter shrie ough bless As evid elem

the tabli

and go b

In the White House with Harrison

Concluded from page 64

"Good-bye, Jim, Take Keer of Yourself," eral declined to consent. He spoke with a Civil War poem. It was arranged for Mr. Riley to give a recital in the East Room. A more notable audience could not have been assembled than filled that his-toric room—the President and Cabinet; toric room—the President and Cabinet; the Supreme Court judges; members of the Dipiomatic Corps, and Senators and Representatives who had been invited to hear "the Hoosier poet." Riley was always morbidly depreciative of himself. He never approached any recital without He never approached any recital without hear the dismal failure. On the city. The General arranged that the dropped from the staff in this occasion he was in a blue funk. When we went in together he said, "Halford, I'm we went in together he said, "Halford, I'm scairt to death!" But he never failed to capture any audience and he scored a special success with this one. Among the guests were Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, and Lady Pauncefote. Asking at the conclusion how he was pleased, he answered, "Of course, you Americans understand and enjoy Mr. Bilavi's hyperstate that the said."

Americans understand and enjoy Mr. Riley's humor; but, you know, I could not quite 'get' all of it."

When General Butler's autobiography came out the President enjoyed its reading greatly. After he had finished the two volumes he spoke to me of them, and said he felt that he had never properly appreciated either Butler himself or his services to the country. General Ruller was then ciated either Butler himself or his services to the country. General Butler was then living in Washington on Capitol Hill, and was lying on what proved to be his deathbed. The President asked me to accompany him to make a call. We were met at the door by the General's son, Paul, whose facial resemblance to his father was remarkable, although he was smaller. The President had a pleasant visit and on leavant. President had a pleasant visit, and on leaving spoke of his satisfaction in seeing General Butler and talking with him before he died, which event occurred January used, which event occurred January 11, 1893. I knew General Butler quite well, and had been with him during the campaign service he had given in Indiana on more than one occasion. During one campaign the General was announced to speak at Shelbyville, en route to Indianapolis. Shelbyville was strongly Democratic and there were reports that

shortly after Butler was in command there flag should be dropped from the staff in the dome, as a signal to the gunboats if any trouble developed; the halyard was within reach of his hand during the interview.

General Butler talked with me about the origin of the "spoon-stealing" story, saying that all he did was to levy an assess-ment on the banks and wealthy citizens of New Orleans who had contributed voluntarily to the support of the Confederate government. He knew, and they knew, that he was giving the city a better government than the Confederates had given, and he saw no reason why they should not

pay for it.

The Methodist bishops held their semiannual meeting in Washington in the early part of the Harrison Administration. I went down to their session, not only to visit them but also to convey the President's visit them but also to convey the President's invitation to luncheon. They accepted, and I told steward McKim—a good old Scotchman—that the next day the President would have the bishops as his guests, and to set up a good lunch for them. When they were about ready to start from the East Room to the dining-room it occurred to me to look in and see that the table was all right. The President with Rishop all right. The President with Bishop Bowman had already started down the corridor. I was horrified to find that two or more wine glasses were at each plate. The President never had liquors at his private table, but at state and public dinners wines were served. The steward conceived "bishops" in regular Scotch terms, and had provided accordingly. I Democratic, and there were reports that he would be mobbed if he attempted to speak there. It was suggested that the train should not stop, to which the Gentian should not stop the stop of the Gentian should not stop the Gentian should not stop

The Madness of Bolshevism

Concluded from page 57

Fourth, this country is coming to recoglused to be at once the pride and strength nize the seriousness, abuses and injustices of America? I believe we can and must if which have grown up under our democratic American civilization is to endure. which have grown up under our democratic system, and is preparing to grapple with those problems under the forms of law and by an orderly and just method. The American people are not in favor of the wanton destruction of property under the absurd pretence that such destruction will enrich those who do the destroying, neither will they tolerate the assassin or the red anarchist. We are growing more determined every day to handle our problems by Amer-

n of n

ed

of

an ol-

in methods only.
Fifth, the American Nation is at last waking up to the alien menace and soon there is bound to be a brisk house-clean-Judging from the noise they make there must be a large number of people in the United States at the present moment who entirely disapprove of America and Americanism and who would like to regis-ter their disapproval in revolution. This shrieking sisterhood of ruin and rebellion ought to be assisted to migrate to the lands which are now enjoying the unplumbed blessings of a proletarian dictatorship.

As one ponders the strange and uncouth evidences of an active and destructive alien element in our population, one is faced with the question, "Can we ever hope to es-

The world is war-worn and weary. vast, nervous reaction makes peace more difficult than war with all its horrors. are still under the spell of Force and Vio-lence. Unmindful of the mighty fact that Force failed the Germans, men are seeking to achieve what they think is a reconstruc-

tion of society by an appeal to Force.

This madness will pass. Bolshevism, like Prussianism, is a disease. It is an attempt to substitute the tyranny of the bottom for the tyranny of the top. But mankind is tired of tyranny in any form And it will eventually repudiate the tyranny of the Socialist just as it has scour with shameful defeat the tyranny of the militarist

How poverty stricken is the language of the professional revolutionist! You find there no great words like Faith and Love and Honor. The whole program of the alien revolutionist bristles with the ugly jargon of hate and suspicion, of envy and fear. These are bottomless quagmires upon which nothing permanent or worthy

If civilization is to be redeemed here in America or anywhere else in this weary tablish the authority of American ideas and ideals in our national life?" Can we structive energies of human brotherhood go back from the vast complexity of the present to the simplicity and sanity which of a God who is the Father of all men.



They're all in Keds

Father, mother, Billy and Sisthey're all wearing Keds. It's the same wherever you go.

These good-looking canvas rubbersoled shoes are the shoes for summer. They're comfortable beyond words.

You always feel at ease in Kedsat home or at the office—on the links or boardwalk—at lawn parties, outings, sports of all sorts.

Keds will please you. They're shoes of recognized value.

Ask for Keds at any good shoe-store. Out of the many styles you should be able to find just what you want. In buying, look for the name "Keds" stamped on the sole.

United States Rubber Company





SEND FOR FREE CATALOG LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED Watches

\$2.50 a Month **Special Bargains** nd La Val-

WE HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS OVER 60 YEARS The National Credit Jewelers
Dept. B-875 108 N. State St.
CHICAGO, ILL
STORES IN LEADING CITIES

Diamond Rings

Straightens Round Shoulders Instantly Without Effort. JUST DRAW THE BELT of



els deep breathing ses your chest Makes you stand, sit ar

Compels deep breathing Reduces y .ur abd men breases your chest Makes you stand, sit and grow erect FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded sent \$2.00 at once with your height, weight, chest measurement, sex, and men you instant bodily improvement.

Dept. 78, Prof. CHARLES MUNTER, 122 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

The Melting-Pot

officers who fought for the Allies.

A New York architect was recently found guilty of mercilessly beating his two-and-one-half year old son.

The Pope warns the Catholic Episcopacy of the United States to beware lest their parishioners be led astray by "noisy agita-

In accordance with his dying request, the Boothsville, West Virginia, smoked corn-cob pipes while bearing the corpse to the

Moving pictures are severely censored in Japan. In six months the police censors removed 2,350 kisses from films. Only the kiss granted to Columbus by Queen Isabella was allowed to be shown.

Of ten persons indicted in Chicago for alleged fraud in a primary election, three women, perhaps the first charged

with corrupt election practices since Woman Suffrage became common.

A pastor at Lynnbrook, L. I., representing three different churches, told the town's Board of Trustees: "Baseball on the

town's Board of Trustees: "Baseball on the Sabbath is the beginning of a German Sunday, and opens the way to Bolshevism."

The theory of the divine power of healing was recently tested at Trinity Chapel, New York, by a layman of the English Church, who administered to the sick by the laying on of hands. Numbers of cures were effected. vere effected.

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York *Times*, declares that advertise-ments are news and the obligation of the newspapers to present truthful advertise-

Bolshevists have killed 30,000 Russian | ments is as great as that which governs the publication of news.

Rev. Cortland Myers of Boston, says: "The styles of today are the most im-modest, suggestive and damnable in the history of the world." He urges mothers to guide their daughters aright and "spank them if necessary

A blacksmith, Otto Horsing, who made thirteen trips to the United States as a fireman on the steamer Wilhelm der Grosse, is now High Commissioner for Upper Silesia, and frequently goes to Berlin confidential advisor to the government. Dr. Florence N. Richards, medical direc-

tor of the William Penn High School for Girls in Philadelphia, says that mothers who let their daughters wear gowns that expose their shoulders ought to be punished—the gowns are indecent, tight skirts are immodest, the new dances immoral and bathing suits unmentionable.

Hanford Henderson, a well-known writer,

has withdrawn from publication a Socialistic book written by himself because he now sees that "Government ownership and now sees that "Government ownership and interference, and paternalism generally, are contrary to the highest social welfare, and tend to make a people inefficient, unjust, and singularly uninteresting."

At a meeting for promoting the welfare of the despised Eta (or outcast) class in Tokio, Japan, a former Japanese Minister of War, said: "Japan is advocating aboli-tion of racial discrimination abroad. It is regrettable that there are such inconsistent phenomena at home as the attitude shown oward a section of our own brethren. Let the people think!

Roads Are Trumps

Concluded from page 59

BECOME A LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

t. 751-L Chicago, Ill.





KARNAK RAZOR by return mail, postpaid. You may use the razor for 30 days FREE; then if, you like it, pay us \$1.85. If you don't like it return it. SEND NO MONEY. MORE COMPANY, Dept. 340 St. Louis, Mo.

HOTEL WEBSTER

15th STREET BY FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



Illinois need no longer languish in the back-ground when good roads are being con-With some States which were pioneers

in the good roads movement, the problem is not that of construction but rather one of maintenance. New Jersey and Rhode Island were among the first to lay down a of them were constructed before the gen-eral introduction of bituminous binders or concrete, and in consequence have deteriorated rapidly during the last few years. Water-bound macadam, as it was con-structed about ten or fifteen years ago, possesses but little inherent cohesive power. It stood up fairly well when the traffic was relatively light, but the introduction of heavy trucks for hauling loads running up to several tons dead weight has shown its utter inability to withstand modern con-ditions. Makeshift repairs can be made for a time, but eventually all such roads will have to be completely resurfaced if not entirely rebuilt.

It is not the intention of this article to nter into a lengthy discussion of the relaive merits and demerits of various types of road-surfaces now in vogue with high way engineers. Where doctors disagree way engineers. Where doctors disagree, it is hardly fitting that the patient should attempt to diagnose his own case. Nev theless, it is worth while to invite attenti to the number and variety of factors which determine the course of treatment. Suppose that through taxation, or bonds, or tate aid, a certain county is able to raise \$50,000 for the improvement of its roads. At once it is confronted with the problem of how to expend this amount so as to get a maximum of benefit for the majority of its inhabitants. If it is mainly a farming community, then the needs of the farmers must be considered first. On the other

provided by means of a bond issue, so that | hand, if its principal products are manunand, it its principal products are manufactured goods, or coal, or iron ore, an entirely different set of conditions becomes the governing factor. The sum of \$50,000 will build but a very few miles of modern hard-surfaced highway, whereas it produces a very respectable mileage of gravel

or sand-clay surface.

Wherever possible, the use of local roadbuilding materials is highly desirable. Some States, like Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan and Minnesota, are the fortunate possessors of an inexhaustible supply of possessors of an inexhaustrible supply of gravel, deposited in prehistoric times by the enormous glaciers. Florida, on the other hand, possesses large deposits of a curious rock called coquina which is made up entirely of small marine shells. Still other States, such as the Carolinas and Georgia, have sand and clay, not only in abundance, but often in close proximity, one to the other. Either of these latter, by itself, is an abomination to vehicular traffic, one being difficult to traverse in dry weather and the other getting very slippery when it rains. Mixed together in proper proportion, however, these two materials form a road surface which stands up re-markably well under all conditions.

Thus it is seen that any community can have good roads if it really wants them and is willing to pay the price. The first cost usually seems out of all proportion to the benefits because most of the expense of a good roads system comes in the initial out-lay. Benefits, on the other hand, extend indefinitely into the future and their in-tangibility thus acts as a deterrent to im-mediate action. "What was good enough for father is good enough for me" is an attitude of mind which still persists in many quarters and is hard to eradicate. Constant and vigorous propaganda will do it in the end, though, because the cause is just and the need is great.

Deformities of the Back

Greatly benefited or en-tirely cured by the Philo Burt Method.

Burt Method.

The 30,000 cases successfully treated in our experience of over 17 years is absolute proof of this statement.

No matter how serious your deformity, no matter what treatments you have tried, think of the thousands of sufferers this method has made well and happy. We will prove the value of the Philo Burt Method in your own case.

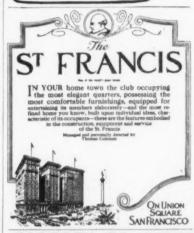
The Philo Burt Appliance on 30 Days' Trial

Since you run no risk there is o reason why you should not acptour offer at once.

The photographs here show how the, cool, elastic and easily adutable the Philo Burt Appliance is—we different from the old torring plaster, leather or steel cketa. To weakened or demed spines it brings almost mediate relief even in the most

day and describe the r d condition of your to fully as possible so w we you definite informati

PHILO BURT MFG. CO. 234Z Odd Fellows Bldg., Jameslown, N.Y.





Your Best Asset - A Skin Cleared By -Cuticura Soap All druggists: Soap 25, Cintment 25 & 50, Tale Sample each free of "Cuticara, Dept. B. Bestor



Learn Piano! This Interesting Free Book

the



Solving the Ex-Soldier Problem

Continued from page 55

"They're not at all the men you seemingly calculated to turn the head of took away from here," pursued the newsany doughboy. Yet throughout it all the paper man. "Why dammit! at times they fighting men seemed curiously unmoved. talk like Bolshevists! Seem ter think every man who stayed at home was a slacker. Yet they're talkin' education and the need

of it right now, a lot of them."

A moment followed during which the Colonel was silent. Then with characteristic brevity, he demanded:

"Ever see gold crushed from a rock and sifted fine? That's what you're seeing in most of those men—gold in human form, that's been crushed from its matrix. 're soul now as well as body, but mentally they're complex and-there's the rub.

An impressive pause, then the Colonel added: "There's the problem—their point of view. Let me see if I can explain it. the case of this particular regiment, most of the men were laboring men—factory workers, stevedores, mill-hands, farmers' sons, etc. Their education, naturally, sons, etc. Their education, naturally, was not of the highest. Fresh from service on the Mexican border, they were rushed on the Mexican border, they were rushed to a northern mobilization camp and thence overseas. Their conception of the issues for which they were being sent out to fight, doubtless, was not very clear. And at the time they sailed for France, it is safe to say, the ideas of the average civilian, not only of their class but also of classes higher up, were equally vague or

Realization of what the war was about came to them in the trenches. About the same time, it dawned upon them that millions of men of their own kind would not fight unless the draft forced them to. Letters from their friends and families told of these men resting snugly at home, drawing fabulous wages from war industries, buying flivvers,' going to the 'movies,' eating and 'flivers,' going to the 'movies,' eating and sleeping comfortably, apparently unmoved by anything concerning the war but the profits thereof. The direct result was a conviction that they had been 'caught in a trap'; that they had been made a sacrifice to the comfort of others; in short, that they were simply 'cannon fodder.'

"That feeling changed somewhat as succeeding drafts ago, in their work, but

ceeding drafts got in their work, but months of brooding had burned it in. It's there to stay. Nor has their home-coming changed it any! Public efforts to forget the war; the indifferent attitude of civilians, the increased cost of living, uncertainty as to employment—those condi-tions cause the doughboy to ask: 'Was it this for which we fought?' He doesn't understand; it's doubtful if he ever will And when he voices his understand.

"Well," demanded a member of the home-town reception committee, after some thought, "what's the answer? What can we do for them?"

"Educate them, train them for bigger things. Make their problems yours, and your problems theirs. Develop their spiritual strain; eradicate the others; and above all, don't patronize them! They've learned to think, I tell you, and they won't be patronized. Don't expect them to applaud when you tell them unctuously that you've kept their jobs open. They expect that and something more besides. Opportunity! That's what they're after. Op-portunity to make up what they've lost. The army's got the right idea. Voca-tional training and education and with it all a living wage. That's talk of the kind they'll understand. And tired as they are of soldiering, you'll see lots of them go in for it too."

The following day, the city in which the regiment had been assembled originally gave itself over to the task of entertaining its "returned heroes." The customary

More sad than gay, more reserved than expressive, calm and unperturbable at all times-to their friends and well-wishers. as one man was heard to express it, they seemed "kinder queer." Even their kith and kin were heard to remark upon it and to wonder openly; chiefly, perhaps, at their taciturnity. At the dinner which was given in their

honor at the city auditorium, one man was so unwise as to comment openly upon the latter fact. An over-eager member of the city's reception committee, he had taken a seat at a table beside a big, strapping fellow who sported two wound stripes as well as the chevrons of a sergeant. Not succeeding in his efforts to make the ser-geant talk, he observed finally:

"You fellows don't say much, do you? If we had waited to learn about the war from you, we'd not know much about it."
He meant it kindly, without doubt, but

the big sergeant misunderstood. Dropping his knife and fork he fixed the ques

"If you wanted to learn so badly, why in h—l didn't yer go across?" he demanded. Then he went on eating.

Churlish? Perhaps. Familiarity with

Churlish? Perhaps. Familiarity with the doughboy's point of view, however, might soften such judgment. For as one young fellow—very young, he was too—was heard to observe to his "buddy" while pulling off his boots in the troop train that night.

train that night:

"Yer know, Bill, I'm sick o' this 'bull.'
Fed up! Where do we go from here, me lad? That's what's botherin' me. Don't hear none of 'em tellin' us that."

Freely translated, what the young mar thus conveyed to the understanding of "Bill" was a question that was bothering them both. "What will they do for us when we get out of service? What has it profited us to have fought for our country and to have come back alive? Do we get a good job when we go after it, or do we join the bread-line—the ranks of the unem-

A burning question, truly, yet one which with unerring instinct these battered, though youthful, veterans of the great war had already answered for themselves be-yond all possible doubt.

As stated by one high ranking officer in the recruiting service recently: perpetual surprise—these new recruits Hanged if I know what to think of them A cleaner, finer type of man, I've never seen apply for any service; but—dash it They're not enlisting to soldier! They're after an education."

And this, undeniably, is the whole story in a paragraph. Never in the history of the country have such phenomenal re-sults attended a recruiting drive in time of peace. Already the total enlisted since March 1st is well along toward the 60,000 mark, and it is increasing at the rate of more than 5,000 a week. Considering that more than 5,000 a week. Considering that, only a few years ago, a former Adjutant-General of the army appeared before Congress and stated that never in time of peace in this country would it be possible ever to secure more than 40,000 recruits a year by voluntary enlistment, it is indeed extraordinary. To cap it all, the army is already boasting that with the type of men it is soon getting in both charten and caliber now getting, in both character and caliber, the new peace army is destined to be the

finest the country has ever known.

Alone, the army cannot solve the prob lem of the discharged soldier, for at most it can take care of only about 300,000 men and the total number of disgruntled soldiers doubtless, is several times that number parade through flower-strewn streets, the usual adulation from admiring throngs, the inevitable speeches by strident-toned orators—the feasting and dancing and the interests of the discharged soldier at

There is Only One Way to Make Peace with Constipation

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

Publisher, The FORECAST; Food Director, Mother's Magazine: Founder, School of Modern Cookery, and Food Expert of national reputation.

YOU CAN SIGN AN ARMISTICE with Constipation by using purgatives, cathartics and powerful laxatives—all of which subject the stomach to more or less of a strain and are apt to impair digestion and weaken the whole system, but even under such circumstances, the most that you can gain is a temporary cessation of hostilities. And this arch enemy of health will resume hostilities more fiercely than ever.

YOU CAN USE THE BIG GUNS of physic against this universal foe and dislodge its outposts for a few days or weeks, but when it brings up reinforcements, you will be less able than ever to defend yourself against the renewed attacks.

BUT THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE PEACE with Constipation is to rout its forces with NUJOL, and after having driven out the long intrenched "soldiers" of this scourge, keep the colon clear of them by moderate use of the same incomparable defense against this Hun of health which causes more discomfort and disease than any other one thing.

NUJOL will do this every time, without the least risk of upsetting the stomach or weakening the body.

NUJOL is not a medicine, but an absolutely pure lubricant which painlessly passes through the body without being absorbed. Every drop that goes into the body comes out of the body, and in its journey NUJOL softens and starts the impacted mass that obstructs the chief highway of health—the colon.

NUJOL is odorless, tasteless and drugless. It never causes distress or griping. It is absolutely safe for little babies and aged folk. It doesn't interfere with any body function and has no detrimental effect (any body organ.



NUJOL is as pure as distilled water, and equally easy to take. It is the one absolutely dependable remedy for the national curse of Constipation.

Nujol Laboratories

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY) 50 Broadway, New York

WARNING: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade-Mark.

All druggists. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujoi Laboratoriea, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Room N-223 50 Broadway, New York.	"THIRTY FEET OF LANGER" Constipation—auto-intoxication in adults
Please send me at once the booklet marked-	"AS THE TWIG IS BENT" Constipation in infancy and childhood "THE DAYS THAT GO BEFORE" Constipation in pregnancy and nursing
Name	"WAGES OF NEGLECT" Constipation as a cause of piles "AS THE SHADOWS LENGTHEN"

Fourth Edition

Questionnaire for Investors

S⁰ great has been the demand for our "Questionnaire for Investors" that we have been compelled to print four editions of this invaluable piece of investment liter-

How to test the safety of any investment, How to distinguish the sound from the unsound, How to avoid loss.

How to avoid loss.

Our supply of the Fourth Edition is limited and requests for the Questionnaire will be supplied strictly in order as received. We therefore suggest that you call or write promptly. Ask for Circular No. D-903

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

Stablished 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK
150 Broadway Straus Building
it Mineapolis San Francisco Philadelp 37 years without loss to any investor



A Remarkable Record of Earnings

Dividends paid to Preferred Stockholders of Cities Service Company increased from \$521,-387.09 in 1911 to \$4,034,274.50 in 1918.

In 1911, Cities Service Company earned requirements for payment of Preferred Dividends 1.77 times over. In 1918 the earnings were 5½ times over the Preferred Dividend requirements.

Cities Service Preferred Stock

present prices yields 71/2%, vestors receive monthly divi-Investors receive monthly dividends, and monthly statements of earnings which enable them to keep in close touch with the company's financial progress.

Write for Circular LW-2 describing Cities Service Preferred Stock.

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 Wall Street, New York

How to Begin to Invest

The easiest way to begin investing is to adopt the Fartial Payment Plan.

By this method, you can buy even as little as a \$100 bond or 1 share of stock. You can buy it at once. You make a small initial deposit—\$10 on a \$100 bond—and then pay the balance in small monthly installments.

stallments.
While you are paying, you receive the terest or dividends. They usually amount much more than the carrying charges.

Send for Booklet B-4 "Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co. **Odd Lots** 61 Broadway, N.Y.

THE BACHE REVIEW

Free on Application J. S. BACHE & CO. New York 42 Broadway

BONDS and **STOCKS**

f HIGH GRADE may be bought on a avorable basis. Irrespective of amount nvested, conservatism should be the key lote in buying. Special list of Railroad and industrials sent free. Ask for Letter "L."

J. FRANK HOWELL

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



F. G. DIFFIN

President of United Aircraft Engi-President of United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, and prominent in the movement for promoting commercial aviation. He won a wide reputation as Chairman of the International Air-craft Standards Board in Washington.



EARL S. GWIN

Vice-President of the National Bank of Kentucky in Louisville, the largest bank in the South, with resources of over \$50,000,000, and dating back to 1834. Mr. Gwin is recognized as one of the foremost progressive bankers of the country.



IOHN W. STALEY

President of the Peoples State Bank, Detroit, Mich., one of the great financial institutions of the Middle West, with deposits of \$110,000,000. Mr. Staley, as Chairman of the local Liberty Loan Committee put Detroit first over the top with a full quota.

Notice—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of Leslie's in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be in "Jasper," Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs, who are not individual subscribers.

WE are making too much of the noisy disturbers. The man who shouts "fire" in a crowded hall can lead to a catastrophe. The newspapers just now are "headlining" the disturbers, the incendiaries, the Bolshevists and the anarchists. It is only necessary, in order to attract attention in the newspapers, for a college professor to declare that the world is up-side down, and if it isn't, it ought to be, or for some pulpit spouter to say that the time has come to tell the capitalists to "go to hell."

A few incendiaries who, with Bolshevik money, hire a hall and secure a band, can crowd the place with the wavers of red flags and the denunciators of the Government with assurance that the newspapers will put them on their front pages

But while the disturbers are clamoring for Trotzky and applauding the Bolshevists, statesmen at Washington are trying o settle the grave problems of reconstruc tion; railroad men are conferring with Senators and bankers concerning the best way to restore the railroads to their owners; captains of industry are settling labor disputes so as to keep the mills running, and bankers, at very serious sessions, are trying to provide some means of establishing the enormous credit required by foreign nations now on the verge of bank

ruptcy.

My good friend Gompers told the American Federation of Labor that "in all the history of the world, it has been the men of labor who have been compelled to bear the burden of life." Yes, and the men who the burden of life." Yes, and the men who are laboring hardest just now are the statesmen in the council chambers, bankers in their offices, and the railway men at their desks. Labor does not wholly represent, as Mr. Gompers implies, "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water." These

ican people are particularly interested in: These are, first, to stop the wicked waste in Government expenditures; second, to hange the revenue laws so as to avoid discrimination, take out the nagging, troublesome taxes, and pass a fair and equitable revenue law; and, third, a League of Nations that will maintain our present form of Government and leave us an ependent sovereign nation.

Who are to solve these problems? Are they to be solved by waving red flags, by anarchistic speeches and by strikes? These only add to the difficulties. These only aggravate our troubles and pile up the cost of living and the bridge of the cost. living and the burden of taxes

The American who works in the factory on the farm, in his profession or calling, if he be a real American, will turn in disgust from the disturbers and their noisy dem-onstrations. The thoughtless mob has no onstrations. The thoughtless mob has no conception of the work that lies before us. Right at our doors, awaiting solution, is the railroad problem. When such a careful and able railroad executive as President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna Railroad, tells the public that they do not fully realize here regionally and programmently our ize how seriously and permanently our transportation facilities have been crippled and stunted, this warning should be heeded.

I am not a pessimist, but I agree with Mr. Willis H. Booth, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., that our Government must awaken to the fact "that we can not continue to do peace business on a war-cost basis," and that "the economic cost of peace is almost as heavy a burden as the economic loss of war."

He puts his finger on one of our difficulties when he says that it would have been far more sensible and serviceable if the Government had stabilized expendi-tures under a proper budget instead of vainly endeavoring to stabilize the prices of commodities. Every unjustified and wood and the drawers of water." These reckless expenditure adds to the heavy may strike to establish an eight-hour day burden of the taxpayer and increases the

This is not pessimism. It is truth, and it is fortunate that similar outspoken words are coming from leaders in many walks of life. If newspapers would headline these expressions and put these warnings on their front pages, and pay less heed to the Bolshevists and the red flag, things would

During the past fifty years, this country has had many serious problems, including those that arose out of the war between the States and that bade fair to divide our country on sectional lines for all time to come. We have been through the bitter experiences with the rag money, the gran-ger and the Knights of Labor parties. We have seen the free silverites appear and disappear.

The country has moved on and will go on to still greater prosperity. The cream and not the scum will rise to the top. Brains will settle its differences with brawn. The millions who for the first time in their lives are now owners of a prime security like the Liberty and Victory Bonds will have a new appreciation of the value of property and also of thrift and investment. The millions who have been taught by litter experience not to live to the copt.

bitter experience not to listen to the capti-vating voice of the gold brick philanthropist are joining the army of real investors and speculators in standard securities. The unparalleled wealth of the nation, with the inflation of credit and capital that the war has brought, has justified the rise in the stock market.

If we solve the problems before us with the wisdom and sagacity that in all other emergencies have characterized our ac-tions, many securities, especially bonds of the first class, must sell still higher.

M., TERRE HAUTE, IND.: At present it would be etter to hold Cosden. Take a fair profit when you

better to hold Cosden. Take a fair profit when you can get it.

C., MOORESVILLE, PA.: Earnings of United Gas & Electric Corporation make a poor showing. The stock seems to have no market.

S., PORTLAND, ORE.: I certainly do not recommend Prudential Oil & Refning Co. stock as an investment, and it looks like a very poor speculation.

W., CLYDE, N. C.: Don't buy the stock of a company that wants to use your money in order to try an experiment. The chances are 100 to 1 against you.

you.

S., Detroit, Mich.: Southern Oil & Transport Corporation has valuable properties. It has not become a dividend payer, and a new issue of stock would naturally cause a lower market price.

M., Bangor, P.A.: Cosden & Co. and General Motors deb. stock are reasonably good purchases at present prices. International Nickel, a non-dividend-payer, is well regarded as a speculation.

M., Warren, P.A.: The Galena Signal Oil Co. is fundamentally sound, but had a run of bad luck last year, now apparently overcome. Lately its outlook has become more promising. It seems safe to hold the stock.

to hold the stock.

C., Louisville, Ky.: Pittsburgh Coal appears a fair business man's investment. Conditions in the coal trade should before long improve, as well as





dence we have gone forward in the development of our organization to meet the growing

needs of the investors of this country and Canada.

The National City Company now has correspondent offices in more than 50 leading cities. 10,000 miles of private telegraph and telephone wires put every investor, no matter where

bonds, Short Term Notes and Acceptances.

The bonds we offer and sell are bonds we own. Before buying we subject each issue to the scrutiny of nationally recognized experts. Here is a nationwide service at the elbow of everyone who wishes to invest in securities of the highest

The National City Company National City Bank Building, New York





Good Bonds

Daily Gaining New Friends



Each day sees a material number of new names added to our steadily lengthening list of customers.

The name itself - Federal Bond & Mortgage Company - is acquiring greater and greater significance in the minds of men and women with funds to invest.

They look for an issue offered by this Company to possess additional features of safety and it always does.

Mail your request today for "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment"

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

90 E Griswold St.

6% From High-Grade Bonds

ESTABLISHED 1865

Secured by Farm Lands We offer choice farm loan bonds

secured by improved properties in favorable locations.

Security over 2 to 1. Earnings ample to meet all requirements.

Denominations, \$500 and \$1,000.

Write for Circular No. 1040LW

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. MINIMIK ESTABLISHED 1865

Investor's Manual

ontains complete up-to-date

Copper Stocks **Motor Stocks Independent Oils**

A Copy Free on Request.

We specialize in all high grade

Curb Becurities

LR LATROBE & Co

Established 1908 New York

FIRST MORTGAGE BUNDS

High Class City Loans

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Concluded from page 78

ecent decision limited the Minerals Separation Company's claims to some extent.

N., NANTICOKE, PA.: Hudson & Manhattan ref. is seem reasonably well secured. If a better feeling oward public utilities should prevail, and earnings and profits of the company increase, these bonds hould improve. Anglo-American can with reasonable safety be bought on recessions.

S., OMAHA, NEBR.: If the building and loan association has a good management, it would be wiser to cep your funds in it at a yield of 6 per cent., than so invest in stocks with the idea of getting 8 per ent. "Safety first" should be the main consideration with one who has had no experience in stock ransactions.

cent. "Safety first" should be the main consideration with one who has had no experience in stock transactions.

H., CUERO, TEX.: Dividends on Corn Products pfd., U. S. Rubber pfd., Virginia-Carolina Chempfd., American Woolen pfd., Willys-Overland pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Southern Pacific and Texas Co. seem well assured at present. A promising speculation is Jones Brothers Tea Co. stock. It pays 2 per cent., and is sold on the Exchange.

Y., ITBACA, N. Y.: Allis-Chalmers common, American Can, Jewel Tea and Rumely common, all appear fair long-pull speculations, American Can having the preference. Neither is a dividend-payer. The pfd. stocks of the companies are more attractive. A recent analysis of the U. S. Steamship Company's financial condition was pessimistic. The stock looks like a long-pull speculation. M., Owosso, Mich: Your \$5,000 might have been far more profitably invested if you had followed my suggestions six months or a year ago. After such an advance, large profits can not be expected in the near future. On breaks, you can buy Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, International Mercantile Marine, Union Bag and International Paper pfd. with reasonable hope of a profit. B., SEWICKIN, PA.: No man who values his reputation would risk naming six stocks that will shortly advance and show a profit. Changing conditions affect the market from day to day. Cosden, Sapulpa Elk Basin, and Columbia Gas & Electric are fair dividend-payers and business men's investments. Tennessee Copper is not inviting at present, and is about to increase its capital stock. San Toy is a poor speculation. Its future depends on settlement of disorders in Mexico.

New York, July 5, 1919.

JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Free Booklets for Investors

The Title Trust Co., 722 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash, will mail to any applicant its latest circular describing 6½ per cent. first mortgage investments on Seattle properties.

Literature describing 7 per cent. first mortgages on Seattle income property will be forwarded to investors by the Northern Bond & Mortgage Co., 868 Third Avenue, Seattle.

To many successful investors and business men the "Bache Review" has been a trustworthy guide. Free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. Aurelius-Swanson Co., Inc., 28 State National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., is selling 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured on high-class city property. The firm sends literature to any address.

dress.

Aagaard & Thorniley, 26–27 I. W. Hellmann aldding, Los Angeles, Calif., a well-known engi-ering firm, will supply professional reports on estern mining properties and securities. The minvites correspondence.

Selected 7 per cent. mortgages on improved operty in Seattle are recommended by Joseph Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring reet, Seattle, Wash. Write to the firm for inmation.

those in all other businesses. This should give the stock a higher rating.

B., COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.: Pierce Oil seems far from the dividend-paying point. You might exchange your shares for Anglo-American, a dividend-payer belonging to the S. O. group, and sellings but a little higher than Pierce Oil.

S., New York: You would take a large risk in buying Chicago and Eastern Illinois common. The road is in receiver's hands with a probability of reorganization and assessment. The par value of the stock is \$\tion\$, and it sells for only \$\tion\$ or \$\tion\$.

N., Peorla, Ill.: Earnings of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana in 1018 were about \$\tial_{13}\$ per share. It paid dividends totaling \$\tilde{2}\tilde{4}\$, and added over \$\tilde{1}\til

in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000. Earnings are four times bond interest. Ask Peabody, Houghteling & Co. for circular No. 1037LW, giving details.

Those who can save even small amounts can add to their purchases of Liberty Bonds other desirable \$50 and \$100 bonds. Ten dollars down and \$1 a month will buy a \$100 bond on the partial payment plan. A full account of this method is found in booklet C-4, "Baby Bonds," obtainable of John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

In response to popular demand S. W. Straus & Co., Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago, have printed a fourth edition of their valuable booklet, "Questionnaire for Investors." The purpose of the booklet is to guide readers in the path of sound investment. All intending purchasers of securities should have it. Send to Straus & Co. for circular No. D-903.

G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., S-1017 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., deal in 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds secured by income-producing apartment and fusiness properties in flourishing Southern cities. These issues have been purchased all over the Union and in foreign countries. The firm sends to any address its explanatory booklets, "Banking Credentials" and "Miller Service."

The great importance of the oil industry has caused R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, to prepare a 32-page booklet devoted to oil topics. Some of the subjects covered are the history and origin of petroleum, the most promising oil fields and the production and refining of oil Believers in oil stocks should consult this work. It may be had by asking for 100 "D."

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, has added greatly to the convenience of travel by the issue of Guaranty Travelers Checks. These are accepted as money everywhere in the United States and abroad. They can be cashed at leading banks and used in settling hold, and also a list of other attractive securities, will be sent on request by the Bankers Mortgage Co., Des Moines, Ia., and 512 Fifth Avenue,

Moines, Ia., and 512 Fifth Avenue, New York.

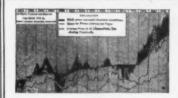
The fact that a bond is recommended by a house of good reputation at once gives it a standing with the investing public. The clientele of the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., oo E. Griswold Street, Detroit, is steadily expanding because of the excellent service it is rendering. The 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial bonds which the company offers are highly regarded and are in increasing demand. To learn of the investment opportunities the company supplies, write for its booklet, "Questions and Answers on Bond Investment."

The Empire Gas & Fuel Co., a subsidiary of the strong Cities Service Co., has issued convertible 6 per cent. notes which form an attractive investment. The notes are convertible up to April 1, 1024, into 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock. They are secured by twice their face value of mortgage bonds; there is a strong sinking fund provision and the company's net earnings are fourteen times the note interest. An interesting descriptive circular concerning these notes may be had on resust from Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond De-

cular concerning these notes may be had on re-est from Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond De-rtment, 60 Wall Street, New York.

partment, 60 Wall Street, New York.

In the reconstruction period now upon us, American enterprises will need great additional amounts of capital to carry on. This will have to be raised by sale of bonds. Bond purchasers will not only benefit themselves but also help the country on the way to greater industrial activity and prosperity. Many of the coming bond issues will be highly desirable, but not all will have equal merit, and expert advice will be essential in making the best selections. The National City Co., National City Bank Building, New York, an acknowledged specialist and authority on bonds, places its careful analyses of such securities at the free disposal of investors. Its services are available at any of its offices in New York and in 47 other cities. Call or write.



Time to Stock Up?

Prices are beginning to drop. How low will they
go this year? How far
ahead should you buy
commodities? Babson's
Reports give you the right cue.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on ru-mors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statis-tics.

Particulars free. Write Dept. K-41

Babson's Statistical Organization

Largest Organization of its Character in the World

James M. Leopold & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Brokerage Service

We have excellent facilities for the purchase and sale of Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds in all Markets.

Our statistical department will be pleased to furnish a report on any security in which you are interested.

Investors sending us a list of their holdings will be advised of their current market value and conditions affecting them from time to time. Under this arrangement we can promptly communicate any important developments affecting your investments.

Inquiry Invited.

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO., Inc.
Third Ave. and Spring St., Seattle, Wash



Fiume the Stumbling Block

Concluded from page 50

habitants were, as they are still, without | the anti-Italian crusade was never abated pititude or liking for the sea. They have not the instinct of the briny deep. In the interior they worked mines, filled lum-ner camps, ran inns and small shops.

Their first impulse when they seized Fiume was to stop all port development.
Their incapacity for maritime affairs was roverbial. To the sorrow of Fiume it as able to exert itself on the city just at as able to exert itself on the city just at the time when steam was taking the place sails on the seas. The reorganization the harbor facilities, of all shipping and autical training was imperative. Throughout the world the maritime underwas becoming industrialized.

throughout the world the maritime ade was becoming industrialized. Voy-res were lengthened. Great navir tion impanies were organized. All this changed a relations of distance and time. On the arves modern machinery was achieving w triumphs in loading and unloading ips. In twenty years of occupation, the roats did not build one quay or break-nter at Fiume. Their women were doater at Fiume. Their women were do-estic servants; their men were guards, olicemen, or opened small wine shops ear the port. Others sold wood or coal. heir semi-civilized natures, and their agri-ultural or pastoral habits prevented them from building a single mile of railroad lead-ng into Fiume. It was not a question of taly or Italianism. The harbor and city of ume were withdrawn from the sphere of uropean civilization, and shelved during e maritime revival of the world.

While England waxed great, while a cat industrial Germany was on the eve its rise, and paving the way for its bril-ant future in overseas commerce and exansion, an Adriatic seaport where the ast and West were wont to mingle was the hands of the Croats. They repre-nted a racial aggregation whose most tive energies were bent, not to labor and adustry, to intelligence or culture, but to applications and instinctive ace hatred. Their feeling was revealed a small and unworthy persecutions, and oppression of citizens. But it could last long. New forces and economic pirations came from a new source to re-eve Fiume whose people shudder at the bought of a return of Croatian power. Distant at the time, in fact, non-existent,

Distant at the time, in fact, non-existent, tas the conception of a Mittel Europa, of everseas expansion, of Austro-German rientation, of a German-world policy. lungary was entering upon a new phase of development, and, though hundreds of ides inland, was obliged to find a larger and safer harbor in the Adriatic. It could none other than Fiume. The result was e of the advantages Europe gained from dowa, Germany's great victory over ustria in 1866, a victory improved with much sagacity by the genius of Bis-arck. Sadowa aroused old Austria from r long sleep. She was obliged to bend her energies to assist in the development Hungary, hitherto feared. Budapest pital was put into action. Hungarian riculture revealed possibilities of the st order. Conditions favored the rise st order. Conditions far a great industrial power.

a great industrial power. Hungarian rule came to Fiume as a dief after that of Croatia. It was a big provement even though the Italian hools were suppressed and Italians were booked out by Hungarians with govern-ent backing in every line of endeavor. soon as it got firmly in the saddle the pression of the Italians gained full swing, he municipality and chamber of com-erce stood out for a bilingual school of evigation offering to share the expense tween them. The offer was refused. the purpose was to bring to Fiume eleents hostile to the Italians, especially to ke their places in the industrial and chnical fields. The big Danubius com-iny ordered that all Italians leaving its ploy should be replaced by Hungarians. do this it had to import squads of aged even to its own detriment; but love for their mother country, Italy

In fact Austria drew a circle around Fiume, and within that circle every-thing Italian was under a ban. Italy did nothing; perhaps she could do nothing, at least not yet. An iron-clad banking sytem was riveted on Fiume, placing the city hopelessly in the clutches of Budapest and its remorseless Hungarian financiers.

The big Budapest banks opened branches in Fiume. Only business correspondence in Hungarian was countenanced. The invader imposed his language on all, and the fluent Italian was driven from commerce and trade. Hungarian ventures received huge subsidies from Budapest, and that was not the only discrimination shown against everything Italian. Still the Italians in Fiume never lost heart, but they found the sledding hard. Against this tyrannical rule, hardly matched elsewhere even by Austria, the young men of Fiume tried to make headway with stout heart. They struggled on with native Italian tenacity and courage, under the direst handicaps, balked and thwarted at every nandicaps, balked and thwarted at every turn by conscienceless authority directed by race hatred. When any progressive business method was introduced to save Italian industry it was stifled immediately and with malice aforethought.

The railroads were made the engines of Hungarian power, propaganda and dis-crimination. The most ruthless days of corporate power in America were as child's play beside the fiendishness of the Hungarian campaign of extermination. Only Hungarians could be employed, and the doors of opportunity to gain a livelihood were locked and bolted against every Italian face. The free Italians of Fiume were barred from employment in home city, as far as possible. Even when they were taken on to fill the gaps open by necessity, they were obliged to do obei-sance, to accept insults in silence. They had literally to efface themselves.

Master of the city, the Hungarian Gov-ernment controlled the great harbor plants, the warehouses, machine shops, the spec-tacular cranes for loading and unloading ships along the waterfront, the whole framework of the city's business. It required every employee of a bank, railroad or commercial house to be a qualified voter. It directed how the votes must be cast. Barriers of disqualification were extended to everything Italian. The railroad employees set up a pale within which Italian was not tolerated

Italian was not tolerated.

In spite of it all, outrageous as it was, tyrannical and oppressive as an Ottoman pasha might be, the Italians in Fiume remembered the far worse days when they were under the rule of Croatia. They were not massacred. Their property, such as it was, was safe. Liberty like that of America they had known only from the stories of returned imprignants who had lived in of returned immigrants who had lived in the United States. Thus their plebiscite voted to confide their liberties to the keep-Thus their plebiscite orth today more resolute than ever to fight to the finish for its inalienable right to liberty. The Fiumans seek to gain their ends peaceably, if they can; but they are prepared, if need be, to arm themselves, and, if they are overwhelmed by numbers to burn down their homes about them in their despair.

As a last resort they have appealed to the American Senate, which, in passing on the League of Nations and the readjustment of Europe, has attained the proud place of a supreme court of the world. They trust to the fairness of American statesmen to see that they be not given over to a rule they regard as bad as death. They cry to us, clinging to the most elemental human right in this world—the love of country—their undying

Which is the Cheap End of Your Car?

JEM COE The Traffic Con

You are right—it has no cheap end! Without Bumpers, even a minor collision can easily smash up \$25.00 worth of fenders and lamps. And in rear, fenders and gas tank will suffer, even if the body is untouched.



Collision-Proof Bumpers

belong on your car, front and rear. They won't cost you a cent—in fact they will show you a profit in damage prevented before you have had them a season. Bumps, even severe ones, don't injure their lithe, supple, un- Gente Spring Bam

breakable springs. Attachments can't rattle. Your dealer can supply you. If not in stock, write for illustrated

GEMCO MFG. CO. 769 So. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.





A Curved Spring Absorbsthe Bumps



LEARN THE **AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS**

BUFFALO AUTO SCHOOL ept. 122 Buffalo, N. Y

Could Your Truck Carry a Heavier Load? It Could But Don't Let It

THE engine is doubtless powerful enough to move a load double the capacity of your truck, but overloading is disastrous to the mechanism and the tires, and

Lyour truck, but overloading is disastrous to the mechanism and the tires, and costs more than you could ever save.

There are two economical and profitable methods by which that excess power may be employed efficiently.

Fill out the coupon below, and the experts of the Motor Department of Leslie's Weekly will give you unbiased advice, free of charge, in regard to the selection of the best equipment which will increase the capacity of your truck.

-----MAIL TODAY----

H. W. SLAUSON, M.E.

Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

We operate trucks of make and capacity. Our loads averagetons, and our average length of haul is

to the kind of equipment which will do this most satisfactorily

Weekly Sugges

tion.- Storm cen-ters and the pros-

pects for their be-

coming peaceful again might well be the theme of

the present issue.

here to the Covenant might well be con-sidered. How far is the Covenant likely to make for the removal of these warlike

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 47-49. How many of the events pictured in this issue seem to center about individuals? Arrange these in the order of

their importance, noting the particular changes that seem to center in their doings.

which one is likely to be remembered long-est and why? What particular countries do they represent? Which of these pic-tures are closely related and how? In which of these individuals is the United States most interested and why? Which

States most interested and why? Which one of them has appealed to our past in order to arouse our interest and what has he called to mind? Justify or disprove his arguments for our assistance. Outline a policy which you think the United States should follow—a policy which our history would justify. Look up similar situations as described in a book like Fish's American Diplomacy (Holt). In which one of these presence of a you think the people of the en-

persons do you think the people of the en-tire world are most interested and why

Does any one of them in any sense hold the future of the world in his hand? Ex-

conditions and tendencies, etc.?

tion.

Special Opportunities

PATENT ATTORNEYS

Patents. Write for Free Illustrated ook, "How To Obtain a Patent," Send model of etch and description for free opinion of its patent le nature. Highest References. Reasonable Terms etor J. Evans & Co., 813 Ninth St., Wash., D. C

Inventors-Send sketch of your invention for "dvice regarding patent protection Twenty Years' Experience. Hand-book on Patents sent Free, Talbert & Talbert, Patent Lawyers, 4217 Talbert Bidg., Washington, D. C.

Inventors Desiring to secure patent. Write for our book. "How To Get Your Patent Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentab nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. G

Patent-Sense. "The book for Inventors and Manufacturers." Free. Write Lacey & Lacey. 649 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Established 1869.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

"In-Ten-So" Ford Regulator Headlight "In-Ten-So" Ford Regulator Headlight increase Headlights 200 per cent, at all engine speeds. Makes night driving safe. Illuminates road 200 ft. ahead—through fog or dust. Easily attached. Operates automatically, 200,000 Satisfied Ford Users. Guaranteed life of car. Money refunded after ten-day trial if not satisfactory. Sent prepaid on receipt of \$1.50. Why deliberately risk your life with unsafe Headlights? Order "In-Tenso" immediately. Continental Auto Supply Co. Dept. L. W., Davenport, Iowa. (Attractive Proposition for Live Agents.)

PERSONAL.

We Pay Actual Value for any Discarded gota gewerry, batanonus, watenes, out gota, siver-platinum, magneto points, crowns and bridge work Also up tot#355.00 per set for old artificial teeth (broken or not). Send by Parcel Post and receive cash by return mail. Your goods returned at our expense if price is unsatisfactory. Mazer Bro's. Dept. 202, 2007 So. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

Sell Insyde Tyres, Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access. Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

HELP WANTED

Government Positions Pay Big Money Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civi. Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99, Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers—a wonderful little book of money-making mins, suggestions, ideas, the Abc of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free Just address Authors' Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y

SALESMEN WANTED

Salesmen: Get Our Plan for Monograma simple and neat transfer method. Very large pits. Motorists' Accessories Co., Mansfield, O.

Regarding Subscription and , Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brusswick Bullding, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Breams' Bidg., London, E. C., England. Annual cash subscription price § 5.00. Single copies of present year and 1918, cents each; 2016, 30 cents each; 2016, 30

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce cre-

lentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. 'Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address in the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES Brunswick Bldg.
New York; Walker Bldg. Boston Marquette Bldg.
Chicago: Henry Bldg. Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES Main office-225*
Fifth Avenue. New York. Washington representative—320 District National Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

tative—350 District National Sains Biog., washington, D. Chembers. Lexit, with be glad to constitute the sain amateur or professional. Contributions should always be accompanied by postage for their return if unaccepted. Contributions are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published, 2, Whether they have been sent to any other paper. J. Whether or not they are copyrighted. Copyright, 1010, by Leslie-Judge Company. Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mall Matter. Entered as Second-class Matter at the Second Company, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, John A. Sleicher, President, Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary. A. E. Rollauer, Treasurer. Printed by the Schweinler Press.

Address all Correspondence to

Leslie's

225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

See, for example, pp. 47-49, 50-51, 52-53, and the article by Dr.

Strayer, p. 70. How far is the world likely to right itself with the signing of the treaty would a smaller number answer? Which with Germany furnishes a fruitful subject of discussion. In the light of the President's the treaty just signed? How? Do they seem to indicate that the treaty is likely to college in wartime recently appeared from the press by P. R. Kolbe, The College in War Time and After (Appleton). of the pictures are directly connected with the treaty just signed? How? Do they seem to indicate that the treaty is likely to result in the right kind of relations with Germany? Why? Which represents the more serious situation and why? What-are the essentials of a permanent, enduring peace and how far do you think they have peace and now lar do you think they have been realized by the recent treaty with Germany and by what has happened recently. Read in this connection Cheradame, Essentials of an Enduring Victory (Scribners), and Phillips, Some Great Peace Treaties (Dutton). A study might profitably be made of the European treaties of the left one hundred weet Scribners. the last one hundred years. See, for example, Oakes and Mowat, Great Peace Treaties of the Nineteenth Century (Oxford Press).

> - Germany Wails Against the Peace Terms, p. 52. Would you expect to find such crowds of protestants against the peace in other parts of the former German Empire? Why? To what extent does Berlin represent Cermany? (In this connection look up the history of this part of the Emlook up the history of this part of the Empire.) Would you expect our capital to be the scene of great protests like this if control of the c meetings ever been held at Washington Would they be easy to bring about there: To what extent are these people representa-tive of the real Germany? What are their

Look up the Burschenschaften in a history like that of Henderson, Short History of Germany (Macmillan), or Hazen, Europesince 1815 (Holt), or in

Hawaii's Victory Loan Parade, pp. 60-61. What were the most interesting features of this parade? How did it compare with any parades which you may have seen here? How different are conditions in Hawaii from what they are here as shown by the pictures? Has Hawaii a "race" problem? a "labor" problem? Are there any other problems of governing the island, which, in your judgment, would island which, in your judgment, would make Governor McCarthy's task a difficult one? To what extent has it been Americanized? What is its exact form of government? If you were to move there would you enjoy fewer rights and privi-leges? Why? What do the pictures would you enjoy lewer rights and privi-leges? Why? What do the pictures sug-gest as to the past history of the island. Will the time ever come when it will be in-dependent? Justify your answer. Does its possession mean that we are a colonial power? The relations of Mr. Blaine and our Presidents Cleveland, Harrison and McKinley with the island are an interesting bit of history. See Fish, referred to above

Greaser and Gringo Clash at Juarez. How does this army compare with p. 53. How does this army compare with the future of the world in his hand? Explain. Which of them is doing the most to further peace? war? Are any of them in any sense responsible for the conditions shown on the map? How serious do you regard this condition? Is it likely to continue? May you expect any of these eighteen centers of trouble to disappear soon? Explain as far as you can the difficulty in each case. How far can any of them be settled by treaties of peace? To what extent, if at all, does this map show the weakness of the treaty just signed? Does it furnish any argument for a refusal on our part to ratify it? What solution would you offer for such conditions? Do

The Rush for Oil Stocks

Concluded from page 54

earning power and substantial assets, espe-cially those forming within themselves a complete cycle in the oil industry, have come into their own in the financial cen-ters of the country. ters of the country. The reason for this changed attitude in regard to the securi-The reason for this ties of reputable oil companies are many, but it is only sufficient to view the eco-nomic position of the industry to realize why securities of such companies have be come favorites even in conservative investment centers. The oil industry is the one industry upon which there is little doubt as to the effects the reconstruction period now before us will have. Oil is period now before us will have. Oil is King, and upon petroleum and petroleum products will come the heavy burden of the reconstruction of the world. Ocean going vessels will be driven by oil, either

The investor, however, should buy oil securities with his eyes open. He should know beforehand whether he is making an investment based on right or knowledge in a company of established position, or whether he is speculating on faith, or whether he is gambling on the slim chance of making a great deal for little.

Securities of oil companies of proved earning power and substantial assets, especially and power and substantial assets. line and lubricating oils. To the already numberless uses for petroleum and petro-leum products new forms are being added almost daily.

Earnings of substantial oil companies are large. On the strictly investment se-curities issued by such companies the purchaser receives an adequate return on his money, and on their more speculative securities, such as common stocks, large dividend disbursements are the rule, and in addition with the growing popularity of these securities, and the already large and steadily increasing demand for their various products, there are excellent prospects

the purchaser of stocks of wild-cat com-panies, hastily organized, financed largely for the benefit of the promoters, and with good management only in the sale and distribution of their securities, there can be held out but little hope even for the return of a part of the funds which have been so unwisely invested.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

Answers from men and women voters requested I voted for In 1916 or did not vote

In 1920 I wish to vote for

Please cut out and mail to

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY 225 Fifth Avenue, New York



Bursin a

nany nany), or since or in edia. ent that

that dy of How ries? dent the from

pp. ting commay ondihere aii a Are the

liffipeen n of here rivisugand? e in-Does mial and

ting

vith
r in
it
into
was
Iow
has
-tothe

any ices the ard the

omgely and the ties, ven nich

? ed

PRINGE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

No use arguing about it, or making chin-music in a minor key! If you've got the jimmy-pipe or cigarette makin's notion cornered in your smokeappetite, slip it a few liberal loads of Prince Albert! And, you'll sign the longest lease you can hook up to on about the cheerfulest brand of in-and-out-door sport that ever did ramble up Broadway or down Lost Creek trail!

Boiled down to regular old between-us-man-talk, Prince Albert kicks the "pip" right out of a pipe! Puts pipe pleasure into the 24-hours-a-day joy'us class! Makes cigarette rolling the toppiest of sports! Gives smokers more fun to the square inch than they, or you, ever dug out before!

Prince Albert just hums and hums the soothingest symphony of smoke content that ever sifted its happy way into a man's system! P.A. is so fragrant, so fascinating in flavor, so refreshing!

And, you run plumb-fair against the astounding fact that Prince Albert can't bite your tongue or parch your throat! Because, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch! Why, you can't get orders in fast enough to try to buy up the supply for a long, long spell!

Prince Albert is a pipe and homerolled cigarette smash! You'll check off that statement with your okeh before you're many hours older—if you'll take this tip and get going straight for the classiest bunch of smokesunshine that ever was!

TOPPY red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



Copyright 1919 by